The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,037 New Series. BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons. H. P.	Captain.	To sail.
NIZAM	2726	800 H. Hazelwood	5th July
BENGAL	4093	800 V. B. Andrews	12th "
M. BOMBAY	3 50	700 R. F. Brisco	19th "
*ROSETTA	BRINDISI 2323	700 E. G. Read	26th "
SIAM	3411	600 W. D. Worcester	2nd Aug
†PARRAMATTA	3572	800 R. G. Murray	9th "
ARCADIA	3963	650 E. A. Clowes	16th "
†CARTHAGE	3514	1000 G. R. Heaver	23rd "
ASSAM	3938	5.0 W. A. Whaler	30th "

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

† The steamers marked R proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the quicker passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 4 p.m., on the day of [illegible] passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captain.	On or about
PEKIN	3000 600	A. Symons	5th July
CHUSAN	3000 500	H. Mould	22nd "
BRINDISI	3541 550	A. W. Adamson	5th August

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, June 7, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340,
" to Marseilles " 330, " 230.

First and second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa. Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
GIAVA	4,000	600 ....30th June.	
SINGAPORE	5,000	600 ....16th July.	1st Sept.
MANILA	5,000	800 ....1st Aug	20 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,021	850 ....30th Aug.	10th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE may now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	1,030	9th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 6, 1887.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ANTWERP DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
CLAN MURRAY	2150	E. NORFOLK	5th July.

THIS Steamer has good accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers, and passages are now available at reduced rates.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, June 27, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Commander	To sail.
ss. PERSIA	3390	480 Capt. R. Hotchkiss	2nd July

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

ss. NUBIA	3350	480 Capt. T. Rose	11th July
ss. ASIA	3350	480 Capt. J. Craig	2nd Aug

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

N.B.—(Passengers by s.s. Nubia and Asia can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, June 11th, 1887.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE s.s. "MERTON HALL," 4,100 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain C. Barnes, will sail as above about the 5th July. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th May 1887.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)

CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(a) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (b) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishment by imprisonment, as a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial [illegible] by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a [illegible] rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.

[illegible]urch Gate Street, Fort.

[illegible] of ESTATES to which Letters of [illegible]ministration have been granted to the [illegible]ctor-General and of Estates which have come [illegible]ssage.

[illegible]ON, late Permanent Way Inspector, G. I. P. [illegible]Company, Nimbora.

[illegible]E JERUIE BUYANT, late Lieutenant, Co[illegible] Majesty's 20th Regiment, Bombay Infantry.

[illegible]VIES, late of Kurrachee, European.

[illegible]AINBOW, late Pensylvania, Southern Mah[illegible]way Company, Dharwar.

[illegible]THOY, late of Sukkur, Native Christian.

[illegible]KSON, late in the employ of Messrs. [illegible] Company, Constructors, Bombay; Kuro[illegible]

[illegible]te of Bombay, Hindu.

[illegible]TCHELL, late European Assistant [illegible] Messrs John, Fleming and Company.

[illegible]NALD, late Way Inspector, Bolan [illegible]

[illegible]e of Sukkur.

[illegible]laims are not being indebted to, or [illegible]nging to abovenamed estates are [illegible] to their claims, pay their debts and [illegible]operty to the undersigned forthwith. [illegible]t to be sent to the undersigned at his office [illegible]onth from the date of this advertisement. [illegible]piration of the said period the assets of the [illegible] will be distributed and claims received after that [illegible] will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator-General.

Admr. Genl's Office, High Court, Bombay, 25th June, 1887.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS

INCLUDING

THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.

BY

DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

[illegible] coloured and other illustrations.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

PUBLISHED BY

[illegible]MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,

[illegible]BAHETTE OFFICE BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the [illegible] Office, Rampart Row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on FRIDAY, July 8th, 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 4th July, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 6th July, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, the 11th July, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on MONDAY, 4th July, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, July 1, 1887. Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

OCTOBER BREW.—YOUNGER & SON'S celebrated INDIA PALE ALE, in Hhds. full to bung. Rs. 60.

Special Rates for quantities, Messes and Contracts.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	Rs. 58 0	Rs 32 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" 34 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 58 0	" 36 0

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY.

CHAMPAGNES.

Goldlack, extra ..... Rs. 0 0 .. 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PASSMANN, SONS, MAYENCE.

SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Daidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ..
Leibfrauenmilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ..
Hochheimer Berg	" 26 0	" 28 0
Hochheimer	" 26 0	" 28 0
Marcobrunner	" 28	" 31 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MESSOE.

Sauterne ..... Rs. 20 0 ..

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	..
Fine "	" 21 0	..
Very fine "	" 27 0	..
Most particular Preserved Oldited Port	" 38 0	..

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. HALANSEGUY, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Francs	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	..
Los Ulanons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	..
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	..
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	" 21 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	" 23 ..	..
Chateau Mauvesin	" 27 0	..

From MOSSES & FILS.

Haut Canon	Rs. 13 0	..
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	..
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	..

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MESSOE.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 2 0
Gru de Barreyre	" 16 0	..

From J. HOSMER & SONS, WINE.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Rosmer	" 18 0	..

From FRANSCHMANY.

Carlowitzer	Rs. 12 0	" 14 0

From BRANDS SONS FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar	" 13 0	" 15 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0

BRANDY.

F. Dassandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne (Munzer-Red Hors ...)	" 25 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	" 27 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	" 30 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0	
Charles Lorvotre very old Brandy	" 37 0	

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MESSOE.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	" 28 0	

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 25 0	
" *	" 20 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	" 21 0	

BEER.

	Per doz. qts	Per doz. pts.
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	" 5 4	" ..
Antons Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 "	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 6 4	" 8 4
Molina's "	" 5 0	" ..

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barola	Rs. 16 0	..
Vino Barbera	" 15 0	..
Vino Grignolino	" 15 0	..

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs. 16 0	..
" Finest	" 18 0	..
Vin Marsaqua a case of 21 Bottles	" 40 0	..
Finest Kummel	" 30 0	..
Gin—Board and Son's Old Tom	" 15 0	..
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 33 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lb to 25 lbs.	0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey, a tin of 2 lbs.	" 2 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin 1 1
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	" 1 lb. tin at 0 9
"	" 2 do. 1 1
"	" 3 do. 1 12

From HUSH, BANNISWITZ & Co., WOLVERHAMPTON.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Asparagus, middle size	" 2 0	" ..
Celery	" ..	" 0 0
French Beans	" ..	" 0 10
Young Cut Beans	" ..	" 0 10
Young Peas	" ..	" 0 12
"	" ..	" 0 14
Peas for Soup	" ..	" 0 0
Young Carrots	" ..	" 0 10
Spinage in Water	" ..	" 0 10
Small Sausages	" ..	" 1 8
Smoked Sausages	" ..	" 1 8

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Quotation orders should be accompanied by a reference or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

Bombay, June 9, 1887.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Fording under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms:—

4 per cent per annum subject to 12 months, 6 " " notice of withdrawal

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Elphinstone Circle.

JAS. McCABE'S GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have secured. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 300, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
POONA. BOMBAY,
[illegible] 42, Esplanade [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATTERSON'S IRISH SAUSAGES.

(A DELICIOUS RELISH)

12 Annas per tin.

SOLE AGENTS:

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS.

Price Re. 1-8 per tin.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SARDINES AU CITRON.

A great improvement on the ordinary Sardine, being most delicately flavoured with Lemon Juice.

Small tin As. 10. Large tin Re. 1.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
WINE & STORE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER.

FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY.

RECENT Shipments of this DELICIOUS BEVERAGE are further enhancing the character and high reputation obtained by former parcels.

Quarts, per doz. Rs. 7 8
Pints " " 5 0

SOLE AGENTS:

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY CHUTNEY,

(NEW SEASON'S)

Prepared with the purest and finest ingredients at their Manufactory, Byculla, is indisputably the best condiment of its kind in India.

Per Bottle, Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LUND & BLOCKLEY,

CLOCK AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS
BY SPECIAL WARRANT
TO HER MAJESTY
QUEEN VICTORIA OF ENGLAND
AND
EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CLOCKS ..... from Rs. 10 to 10,000
WATCHES ..... " Rs. 10 to 10,000
JEWELLERY (Gold London made) various articles from Rs. 10 to 10,000
ELECTRO-PLATE (Best Sheffield) various articles from Rs. 5 to 1,000
TABLE CUTLERY, &c. &c.

ALL MARKED AT
LONDON CASH PRICES.

TERMS 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT
FOR READY MONEY.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES
FREE ON APPLICATION.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS, THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, THE INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS, &c. &c., AND MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY TOWER CLOCK AND CHIMES.

MANUFACTORY	INDIAN BRANCHES,	AND AT
Goats Putteney Path, LONDON.	FORT, BOMBAY.	47 Pall Mall LONDON.

AND

EAST STREET POONA.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,

East India Merchants and Commission Agents,

70 and 71, Bishopsgate Street, Within London, E.C.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., LD.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the above Company is REMOVED to No. 15, Elphinstone Circle, Messrs. R. and A. Hornsetter's Buildings.

R. RYDE CHEETHAM, and Co.,
Secretaries and Agents,
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Ld.

Bombay, 13th June 1887.

THE POONA SKY RACES.

THE following ALTERATIONS have been made:—

In the Fusilier Cup for "weight 10st. 7 lbs." read "weight for age raised 2 lbs."

For "winners" read "winners of any race irrespective of its value."

The Stewards' Cup will be open to ponies 13-2 and under the 13-2 and under will be allowed 7 lbs.

Messrs. Lund & Blockley have given a Cup, value Rs. 100, for the Hurdle Handicap.

1st Entries close July 1st.
2nd Entries close July 15th.

J. HANWELL,
Honorary Secretary.

26th June, 1887.

GERMAN LLOYD

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.

CAPITAL M4,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healthories, Inventories Outlanderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND,

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston, No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable 12 H. P. Second-hand, a Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)

AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.

(Edison and Swan's Patents)

SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones & Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND,

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of UNIQUE CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &c., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND KING ARTISTIC BRONZES (Clock, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT PUBLIC PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

[illegible] BEER—UNEQUALLED QUALITY.

[illegible]
BY F. FISCHER & CO.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., are the SOLE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for

MESSRS. F. GIESLER & CO.

and are in a position, by special arrangement, to supply their CHAMPAGNE expressly prepared for India, on the following advantageous terms:—

	Cash per Dozen.
GIESLER'S "INDIA BRAND" their Finest Brand ..... Qts	Rs. 54 0
GIESLER'S "INDIA BRAND" their Finest Brand ..... Pts.	" 29 8

MESSRS. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the Leading Champagne Houses is thoroughly established in every market of the world, and is due to the great care and attention bestowed on the selection and preparation of their Wines. Their "India Brand" Champagne, wherever introduced, has been invariably admired, and is undoubtedly the best Wine of its class imported into India.

TREACHER & Co. have therefore the fullest confidence in bringing this Brand more prominently to the notice of Wine-consumers in India.

Special Terms for quantities to Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co-operative Societies.

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

HERMITAGE
ESTABLISHMENTS.

A VERY CHOICE AUSTRALIAN WINE, between a Burgundy and a Claret, Rs. 19 per doz.

POONA—Camp and City.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

BOMBAY—Oriental Bank Buildings.

BEER AND STOUT.

WE advise our Constituents and others that we are always in possession of a large stock of ALES and STOUT and receive Consignments by each Mail.

Bass' Pale Ale, bottled by Stone, Pints per doz.	4 0	Quarts	6 0
Bass' Light Gravity Pale Ale, bottled by Stone, Pints per doz.	4 0	"	6 0
Lauger Beer, highly recommended	3 12	"	5 8
Allsopp's Pale Ale	Current prices.		
Vienna Beer	4 8	"	7 0
German Pale Ale	5 0	"	7 0
Meakin's Pale Dinner Ale	Current prices.		
Meakin's Pale Dinner Ale, in 5 gallon casks	Current prices.		
Guinness's Extra Stout, bottled by Burke	4 0	"	6 8
Meakin's Stout, in bottles	Current prices.		
Meakin's Stout, in 5 gallon casks	Current prices.		

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,

WINE, SPIRIT, ALE AND STOUT MERCHANTS.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 24; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNACS,

SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.

Four stars..Rs. 41-0. Three stars..Rs. 36-0.
Two stars... " 33-0. One star ... " 30-0.

Monogram Rs. 27-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.

The Brandies are supplied in Jars containing two or four gallons.

MRS. LAKE,

DRESSES.

SATEEN AND ZEPHYR DRESSES.
Rs. 25, 30, 35 and upwards.

INDIAN AND LACE MUSLINS.
Rs. 40, 50, 60 and upwards.

FLANNEL DRESSING GOWNS.
Rs. 25, 28, 30 and upwards.

DRESSES.

CASHMIRE AND NUN'S VEILING.
Rs. 40, 45, 50 and upwards.

SILKS AND SATIN DRESSES.
Rs. 70, 80, 100 and upwards.

TULLE BALL DRESSES.
Rs. 55, 65, 80 and upwards.

LADIES' PARIS HATS AND BONNETS, Rs. 15, 18, 20 AND UPWARDS.
CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS, Rs. 10, 12, 15 AND UPWARDS.
SAILOR HATS, Rs. 4, Rs. 6.
INFANTS' HOODS, Rs. 8 10.

BLACK CREME AND WHITE PIECE LACE AND LACE FLOUNCING,
JET AND PEARL EMBROIDERED TABLIERS AND LACE,
OSTRICH FEATHERS, TIPS AND AIGRETTES,
FRENCH FLOWERS.

MRS. LAKE. MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

DUNNETT & Co.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY

SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS, BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS AND LEATHER MERCHANTS.

PLEASE APPLY FOR OUR

NEWLY REVISED PRICE LIST

CONTAINING NEARLY

300 ILLUSTRATIONS,

A MOST USEFUL BOOK OF REFERENCE FOR MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED

TO BE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

DUNNETT & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FRED. AHRLE & CO.,

Rampart Row, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS. Above Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,

BY APPOINTMENT AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD OF PRUSSIA.

[illegible] decidedly the coolest one in the Presidency. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. for Portraiture.

MARCKS'

"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.

NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE

and best value for the money.

Rs. 30. AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap ..... 3½ in. Rs. 30.
Ditto ditto ..... 5 in. " 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

WHISKY—SCOTCH & IRISH.

	Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, Really the finest imported	Rs. 41 0
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	" 37 0
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	" 37 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S, in square bottles	" 36 0
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	" 26 0
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, Patented bottles (Heart shape)	" 26 0
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	" 24 0
DUBLIN WHISKY DISTILLERY CO., three Shamrocks	" 32 0
Do. one Shamrock	" 27 0
FINE OLD, our own blend	" 25 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to inform our Constituents that we have NOW OPENED out our NEW SPECIALLY selected STOCK in our

BOMBAY AND POONA ESTABLISHMENTS.

As our DRESS DEPARTMENT in BOTH BRANCHES is under the direct management of Dress-makers of First Class West-end experience, we can assure Ladies of a Perfect Fit, best style, and very latest Fashions, with moderate charges. We respectfully invite inspection of our Novelties in

SILKS AND SATINS,
GRENADINES,
ZEPHYRS, PLAIN AND STRIPED,
NUNS' VEILINGS,
MUSLINS, FLOWERED AND SPOTS,
STRIPED SATINS,
MOUSLIN DE LAINE.

THE NEW EMBROIDERED ROBE "OUR SPECIALITE."

A large selection of
LACES, FLOWERS, FLOUNCINGS [illegible]

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts ..... Rs. 33 0 Cash, Rs. 36 0 Credit.
Per 2 dozen pints ..... " 36 0 " " 39 0 "

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

THE ELGIN COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS CAWNPORE.

(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

SILVER MEDAL AND FIRST ORDER OF MERIT, MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, SIDNEY AND MELBOURNE EXHIBITIONS.

Gold Medal and First Class Certificate, Calcutta International [illegible]

CONTRACTORS TO GOVERNMENT FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS [illegible]
MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS OF

White Drills.	Dhoties.	Blankets
Dosutti.	Towels of various kinds, with plain and fancy borders.	Lea
T. Cloths.	Twill Lining for hot weather Shirts.	Gen
Shirting.	"Jharan" Checks.	Sup
Chowks.	Horse Clothing, Cotton and Woollen.	Floor Cl
Dammer	Brown Army Blankets.	Cotton
Gussee.	Followers' Blankets.	Jajams
Kharwa.	Scarlet Bed Blankets.	Drills,
Tent Drills.	Horse Blankets.	Jhamm
Tent Sheeting.	Coolies and Ice Blankets.	Kamm
Indigo Press Cloths.		
Plain and Twilled Bed Sheets.		
Checked Dusters.		

FAST [illegible]YED KHAKI DRILLS

Considered by many Regiments to be the best Khaki Drills [illegible]

TENTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

Of guaranteed workmanship always kept in stock or can be MADE [illegible]

Camp Beds.	Turbans.	Good C
Havresacks.	Turban Fringes.	Khaki [illegible]
Durries.	Newar.	Puttoo
Kit Bags.	Gold Lace Chevrons.	

And all similar Regimental necessaries supplied and estimates furnished [illegible]

THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

[TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY [illegible]

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH [illegible]

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 [illegible] revised and corrected up to date. The [illegible] Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the [illegible] It is however sufficiently full and comp[illegible] nothing being omitted that we[illegible] passing traveller or the per[illegible]

Great pains have been take[illegible] addresses given in the Directory.

AGE[illegible] CAWNPORE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passengegr Steamer "CITY OF CANTERBURY," 2,717 Tons, Captain A. B. Gray, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about 20th August.

This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. 2 Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 29th June 1887. Agents.

THE s. s. "OTHELLO" has arrived from HULL, and is moored in the stream. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to SEND their BOATS alongside as early as DELIVERY of their respective goods at once, or otherwise they will be landed at Bunder as stationary.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain DIXON, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims must be adjusted before the departure of the Steamer, or will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 25th June 1887. Agents.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the Undersigned will, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay, the sum of Rs. 14,500, being the 85th Monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works Debt.

T. L. CHARLES,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, July 1, 1887.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on TUESDAY, next, the 5th proximo, at 11-30 a.m., by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, and Ex. Cont. Officer, Poona, for the supply of Wood required for Poona.

Forms of Tenders with further particulars can be obtained from the above Officers.

CULLEN W. WILD, Major,
For Cont. Storekeeper-General.
Cont. Storekeeper-Gen'l's Office, Bombay, 30 June 1887.

NEGRETTE AND ZAMBRA'S SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES AND OPERAGLASSES.

IF you want to protect your eyes buy NEGRETTE and ZAMBRA'S Spectacles and Eyeglasses from

D. R. PUNDOLE,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND COMMISSION AGENT,
Church Gate Street.

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of obtaining LICENSES for the DISTILLATION of TODDY SPIRIT at either of the Public Distilleries established at Vesava and Bassein for a period of five Months, from the 1st August 1887 to 31st December 1887, should apply to the Collector, stating the Numbers and Capacities of the Stills each wishes to set up and work. The terms on which a Distillery Licence will be issued, and the privileges conferred by such Licence will be the same as are now in force.

ALFRED KEYSER,
Collector.
Thana, Collector's Office, 28th June 1887.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for each of the undermentioned ABKARI FARMS in the Thana Collectorate for a period of five months from the 1st August 1887 to 31st December 1887, subject to the conditions of the License sanctioned in the case of each farm, copies of which may be seen at the Collector's Office, Thana.

(1) Farm of the exclusive privilege of retailing in the Bassein Taluka Mhowra Spirit of strength not exceeding 25 deg. U. P. obtained from the Uran Distilleries, and Toddy Spirit of strength not exceeding 25 deg. U. P. obtained from the public distillery at Bassein.

(2) Farm of the privilege of tapping in the Mahim Taluka trees for toddy, manufacturing toddy, and the exclusive privilege of manufacturing and selling Toddy spirit of strength not exceeding 25 deg. U. P., and selling Mhowra Spirit of strength not exceeding 25 deg. U. P. obtained from the Uran Distilleries.

(3) Ditto—ditto in the Dahanu Subha exclusive of Umbargaw Mahal.

(4) Ditto—ditto in the Umbargaw Mahal.

(5) Farm of the exclusive privilege of tapping trees for the extraction of toddy, selling Toddy and manufacturing and selling Country Spirit of strength not exceeding 25 deg. U. P. in the Jawhar Taluka.

Each Tender should specify the minimum revenue for the five months which the Tenderer will guarantee to Government (if the farm tendered for is given to him) on account of

(a) Still head duty on Uran Mhowra Spirit, and the duty on Toddy spirit to be obtained from the local public distillery in the case of farm No. 1.

(b) Still head duty on Country Spirit, and tree tax on trees licensed to be tapped by the farmer in the case of each of the farms Nos. 2 to 5.

(c) Still head duty on Country Spirit issued from the local distillery in the case of farm No. 5.

It is optional with Tenderers to tender for each of the above specified farms separately or collectively for the whole or a portion or each of the following groups:—

Farm No. 1 (separate).
Group No. 2 farms Nos. 2 to 5.

Each Tender should be enclosed in a cover superscribed with the words "Tender for the Abkari Farm of ," and should be sent addressed to the Collector so as to reach him at or before 12 o'clock noon (Madras time) on Wednesday, the 13th July 1887.

The final disposal of the Tenders will rest with the Commissioner of Abkari Revenue, Southern Division, who reserves to himself the right of accepting the highest Tender or any other Tender which in his opinion may be for the interest of Government, or of rejecting any or all Tenders without assigning any reason for his action.

The person whose Tender is accepted, within one week after the Commissioner's decision has been communicated to him, shall deposit with the Collector a sum in cash or Government securities equal to the Collector's option, added to the deposit of Rs. 1,000 made at the time of tender, will be equal to one-tenth of the five months' revenue shown on the tenderer offered to guarantee, and shall execute on a stamped paper of proper value to be specified by him, an agreement to the effect that he will conform to the conditions of the license issued to him by the collector, and in default to do so, shall forfeit the amount deposited. the Commissioner's decision accepting his tender will be cancelled and the Commissioner will come to a new decision on the tenders already received, or call for further Tenders.

Disappointed tenderers in the event of the farm or some other way.

Free tax for five months, from August to December 1887, may be granted at specially reduced rates. The Abkari Farms of the Salsette Taluka are invited will otherwise be granted on the usual conditions as are in force during the current year.

ALFRED KEYSER,
Collector.
Thana, Collector's Office, June 28.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.
By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
Hunting	„ 19	„ 29
Hunting	„ 20	„ 30

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.
Jewelled now a thoroughly good and reliable Lever Watch at 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates:—

Open-face, 18 carat	Rs. 100
Hunting „	„ 110
Cut-hunting „	„ 115

(Two Years' Guarantee.)

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

SCARF PINS.
Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

Lotus	Rs. 15
Acorn	„ 12
Shamrock	„ 11
Thistle	„ 14

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.
Cases of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in Plush Leather cases.
From Rs. 25 to 45.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOVELTIES IN PLATEDWARE.
Handled by most fashionable articles suitable as presents on any occasion now on view.
This is our first consignment of Platedware, therefore all New and Fresh.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE TRAVELLER'S CUP.
Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranteed impossible, in 3 sizes
Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year].
A PERFECT TIMEKEEPER.
RUNS 24 HOURS WITHOUT WINDING.
REGULATED TO A MINUTE A MONTH.
RARELY GETS OUT OF ORDER.
REPAIRS NEVER EXCEED ONE RUPEE.

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year].

KEYLESS. THE WATCHMAKER, London:—"The Waterbury is guaranteed to give a maximum of results in timekeeping at a minimum of cost."

Rs. 8-8. MANCHESTER EXAMINER:—"The Waterbury is a splendid timekeeper."

MANCHESTER COURIER:—"Experience enables us to say that they are admirable timekeepers."

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year].

RELIABLE. BIRMINGHAM POST:—"Keeps accurate time, and is a good-looking and handy watch."

Rs. 8-8. GLASGOW HERALD:—"A good timekeeper."

GLASGOW CITIZEN:—"A good timekeeper."

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year].

Unsolicited Testimonials from all parts of India received daily.

ACCURATE. *Nov. 16th, 1886.* *Salt Dept., Vepery.*

After more than two years' experience, I have much pleasure in testifying to the worth of the Waterbury Watch. For its price it is a wonderfully good watch, and will, I feel confident, be appreciated by the Madras public, to whom it is now being introduced for the first time.

G. W. FIRTH.

Rs. 8-8. Mr. F. G., Egmore, Madras, writes to us:—"I see you are advertising the Waterbury Watch for sale at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 8-8, and I feel that I must write and tell you what I think of the Waterbury watch. I bought one about a year ago, from a Calcutta Agent, for Rs. 11-4-0, and I have used it regularly ever since. It is a most accurate timekeeper, and is still as good as new, in appearance as well as working. I have had no trouble of any kind with it, and can recommend it as an excellent timekeeper to the mind. I feel that I must write and tell you what I think of the Waterbury watch. I bought one about a year ago, from a Calcutta Agent, for Rs. 11-4-0, and I have used it regularly ever since. It is a most accurate timekeeper, and is still as good as new, in appearance as well as working. I have had no trouble of any kind with it, and can recommend it as an excellent timekeeper for the money. I feel that I must write and tell you what I think of the Waterbury watch. I bought one about a year ago, from a Calcutta Agent, for Rs. 11-4-0, and I have used it regularly ever since. It is a most accurate timekeeper, and is still as good as new, in appearance as well as working. I have had no trouble of any kind with it, and can recommend it as an excellent timekeeper to the mind, and

CALENDAR—JULY, 1887.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon	July 9th,	1h. 25m.	p.m.
Last Quarter	„ 16th,	11h. 49m.	a.m.
New Moon	„ 24th,	1h. 42m.	a.m.
First Quarter	„ 31st,	7h. 21m.	p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-Rise. H.	M.	Sun-Set. H.	M.	High Water. H.	M.	Low Water. H.	M.
Sat. 2	Gymkhana Cricket, XI. vs. XXII, 1 p.m. Narayen Cotton Mills, Meeting, 3 p.m.	5	28	6	39	9 1	8m 4a	3 4	17m 5a
Sun. 3	Fourth Sunday after Trinity.	5	28	6	39	10 9	8m 49a	3 4	17m 5a
M. 4	English mail expected per s.s. Pekin.*	5	29	6	39	10 10	52m 40a	4 4	4m 56a
Tu. 5	Departure of the English mail per s. s. Nizam.	5	29	6	39	11 11	31m 27a	4 5	49m 42a
Wed. 6	Town Council, 3 p.m.	5	29	6	39	— 0	— 14a	5 6	31m 24a
Thr. 7	Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Meeting, 4 p.m.	5	30	6	39	0 0	10m 52a	6 7	11m 4a
Fri. 8	Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.	5	30	6	39	0 1	50m 28a	6 7	49m 43a

*Left Aden at 11 p.m., on Tuesday, 28th June.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gymkhana, Cricket, XI vs. XXII, 1 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 30th:—Bangalore (s), from Jedda; and Peshwa (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Congo (s), for Havre; City of Philadelphia (ship), and Manitoba (s), Antwerp; Pachumba (s), Karachi; Chanda (s), Coast and Calcutta; and Persia (s), Liverpool.

KHETWADI BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The daily average attendance at this dispensary for last month was 182, and the admissions 1,617. The prevailing diseases were fever and diseases of the lungs and air-passages.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 11th June, 1887, was 300,280 maunds, and in money Rs. 40,284.

SAILORS HOME.—Statement of the number of officers and seamen accommodated in the Royal Alfred Sailors Home during the past month. Officers 158; Seamen 507; Casual Boarders 8; Total 673. Greatest number in the House during the month 29; Least 14; Daily average 22.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday, at Gorapdeo Road, by the coroner, touching the death of Bajee, a girl aged 9 years. Yesterday morning, while drawing water from a quarry hole at that locality, her foot slipped, and she fell into the quarry and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

REWARDS FOR APPREHENDING MILITARY DESERTERS.—A reward of Rs. 150 is to be distributed between Inspector Bradbury, Serjeants Forsyth, Smith, and Rhenius of Poona, by the military authorities, for apprehending, on the 21st instant, five privates of the 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, who deserted from that regiment in Bangalore last week.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Mahadoo Samut, a Hindoo child aged 2½ years. Deceased about a week ago was accidentally knocked down by a buffalo on the Matoonga Road, and sustained serious injuries to his head. He was removed to the Hospital, but tetanus supervening the injury he died. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FALSE DECLARATION OF GOODS.—Two Borah merchant, named Abdoola Bunnoobhoy and Essuffaly Abdoolally, were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of making false declaration of goods at the Wari Bunder goods station of the G. I. P. Railway, for transmission by rail to Ujjein and Akola. They were each fined Rs. 10. Mr. Byramjee Hormusjee, head foreman of the Goods department at Wari Bunder, represented the G. I. P. Railway Company.

SELLING PUTRID FISH.—Dewkee Luxmon and two other fishwomen were charged yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, with exposing for sale putrid fish at the Fort Fish Market, on Thursday last. The evidence of E. Solomon, an inspector of markets, and two market peons, went to show that the smell arising from the fish was that of fish in a decomposed state. The three accused denied that the fish was putrid, as the fish was caught only the night previous. The magistrate, on the first accused admitting a previous conviction, fined her Rs. 1, and the other two were warned and discharged.

USING ABUSIVE LANGUAGE.—Catherine Duggan, 36, a European midwife and James H. P. Middlecoat, 69, were on Thursday brought before the Cantonment Magistrate at Poona, both being charged by a neighbour, Mrs. Williams, with using abusive language to her, while the former was also charged with assaulting the complainant by striking her with her fist. Mr. Middlecoat was found not guilty, and acquitted; but Mrs. Duggan was convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10, or in default to undergo eight days' simple imprisonment. The money was not forthcoming, but eventually the security of Mr. Middlecoat was accepted for its payment by the 2nd July. This woman Duggan is the same against whom an action was recently brought by her husband for the removal of his daughter, a girl of twelve, from her keeping.—*Poona Observer.*

CRI[illegible].—The opening match of the season began last e[illegible]g under most favourable circumstances so far as [illegible]rds weather. At 4 o'clock the eleven went into th[illegible]d, W. Holland bowling one end and Capt. Challe[illegible] the other. Curtis and Cobbold defended the wi[illegible]s. Challence did not seem to be much on the spot, but this was only to be expected at the beginning of the season. Curtis showed very good cricket, and we do not quite understand why he should play for the 22. Glazebrook hit freely in his short life, and Hancock played good steady cricket. Cooper played very steadily. Tancred made 16 in good style. The weakness of the 11 is in their bowling. With the exception of Holland, the team was very feeble, though Moseley got five wickets at a considerable cost. The 22 lost 14 wickets for 111 runs. Beddy not out 6, and Rice not out 1, have to go to the wickets at 1 p.m. to-morrow.

ROBBING A BLIND MAN.—Luximon Zilloo was yesterday charged, at the instance of Superintendent Page, before Mr. P. Ryan, with having, on the 26th February last, stolen sundry gold ornaments and cash to the value of Rs. 1,775, the property of a blind Government pensioner of the Commissariat Department, named Bagoba Ballajee. The accused, it appears, on the evening in question, while the complainant was seated by the side of his door smoking, entered the room, removed the ornaments and cash from a box, and made his exit through a back window. Since the theft was committed the accused, who resided in a room in a chawl opposite to that of the complainant, left for his native country, Ratnagherry, and returned a few days ago. He was suspected and arrested, when a search was instituted and the greater portion of the stolen property was found in the possession of accused's wife. Ultimately he made a statement, and the remainder of the stolen property was recovered from under a fireplace where he had buried it, and from two Marwaree women with whom he had pledged another portion of the property. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED CHEATING.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, a Hindoo named Tooleedass Ludha, a share-broker charged Jugjivan Kimjee, a Bania, before Mr. Hamilton, with cheating him in respect of Rs. 2,000. Mr. Balorishna appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Dhairyavan defended the accused. From the information filed in the case, it appeared that the accused made the complainant believe that he [illegible] a native named Roopsay who had Rs. 15,000 [illegible] jewellery, belonging to a Raja for sale, and [illegible] on to buy part of it. Want of funds pre[illegible]mplainant from venturing to do so for [illegible]t at the earnest solicitations of the [illegible]ged his wife's gold ornaments and [illegible]y part of the jewellery, to the extent [illegible]eing reduced to further extremities to [illegible] pressure by the accused, Tulsidass [illegible] promissory note for Rs. 1,300 and [illegible] them. Eventually he found when he [illegible]t he had no jewellery for sale, and [illegible]thing was a hoax. In defence it was [illegible]e case was a false one, and had been [illegible]omplainant because he was unable to [illegible]t the notes he passed, and wanted [illegible]yment. The case was adjourned [illegible]e was recorded.

[illegible]ON'S MEMORIAL FUND.

[illegible]nd Morwanjee	Rs. 10
[illegible]	„ 100
[illegible]knowledged	„ 145
	Rs. 255

EUROPEAN TICKET COLLECTORS AND MAHOMEDAN FEMALE PASSENGERS.

IN March last, the *Vibhan*, a vernacular paper published at Poona, loudly complained of the treatment which, it alleged, a Mahomedan female passenger had received at the hands of a European ticket collector at the Deccan Capital. Allegations so serious were at once inquired into on being brought to the attention of the authorities, and though there were some grounds for the allegations made, it has been found that the actual facts have been greatly exaggerated. The following is the story as it appeared in the *Vibhan*:—

Day by day it is really becoming more and more difficult to protect our fame, life and property under the British rule. A few days ago a European ticket collector shamelessly caught hold of a Mahomedan lady at the Poona Railway station in the presence of a large number of passengers. On her raising a cry her relatives ran up to her and saved her from outrage at the hands of this beast. Her relatives brought the matter to the notice of the station master, but he being a European did not take any notice of it, saying that it did not matter much. If Europeans behave in this manner, where is the safety of life under the British rule? God only knows what hardships people in the mofussil suffer when such things happen at a railway station like that of Poona, and in the presence of a large number of persons. The police at the station must have failed to perform their duty on this occasion, because the culprit was a European. As it is really very difficult to preserve our fame under the British rule, there is no reason why we should laugh at the former Moghal Emperors of India.

The inquiry into the matter was made by Lieut.-Colonel Portman, Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. Railway, who has made the following report to Government:—

I have had careful enquiries made into this matter, and find there are some grounds for the statement made, though the story told by the paper is an exaggeration of actual facts. It appears that on the occasion referred to, a Mahomedan named Shaik Hussan Mohidin and his wife went to the Poona station to see their daughter and son-in-law off by the evening down mail to Sholapur, and they were on the platform. The husband left his wife standing on the platform to go and talk to his son-in-law. Near where she was standing, a European guard named Harris, off duty, was also present, and this man either accidentally pushed up against her, or purposely touched her with a kirby stalk he had in his hand, because she was shouting out to some one in the train (probably her daughter) at the top of her voice. This made her angry, and she turned and entered into an altercation with the guard. The husband hearing his wife talking in a loud voice came up and also began to remonstrate with the guard, and eventually went and reported the matter to the station master, who after hearing all that was to be said on both sides, cautioned the guard to be careful and not interfere with women in any way, and the Mahomedan Shaik Hussan Mohidin went away satisfied, and neither he or his wife had any wish to make any further complaint. The wife in her statement says that both the guard and her husband were somewhat under the influence of liquor, but there is no proof of this. The guard had no intention of ill-treating or hurting the woman, but merely wished to quiet her shouting out in the manner so common to all natives. The husband himself says that there was no attempt on the part of the guard to in any way act immodestly towards her. These are the main facts, which show how greatly the Poona paper has exaggerated in its account what actually took place. I have endeavoured without avail to find out who gave the story to the paper; it is difficult after the lapse of time to do so.

ACTION ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. N Spencer, Acting Chief Judge, Heerjee Callianjee sought to recover from Vullubjee Kessowjee and two others the sum of Rs. 1,086, being the amount of a promissory note executed by the defendants in his favour, together with interest up to date. The plaintiff appeared in person, and Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, pleader, appeared for the third defendant, while the first two defendants did not put in an appearance. The plaintiff at the time of filing the action had obtained an attachment before judgment against the goods of the third defendant on the ground that the three defendants had absconded from Bombay. By virtue of this attachment all his stock-in-trade was removed from his shop situate at Null Bazaar, and brought into Court. Mr. Nusserwanjee, on behalf of the third defendant, denied the execution of the note, as also the fact of this defendant being a partner with his brothers, the first two defendants. He drew the attention of the Court that the plaintiff before filing the suit had not obtained leave of the Court to institute the suit here, inasmuch as the first two defendants did not reside within the jurisdiction of the Court. This defendant put in an affidavit, in which he denied the statements made against him by the plaintiff when getting the attachment, and also produced affidavits of shopkeepers to corroborate his own statement.

The plaintiff on being examined stated that the first two defendants carried on business at Indore, while the third defendant keeps his shop at Null Bazaar, and that though the three defendants were joint in estate, they yet traded separately. The plaintiff thereupon applied to withdraw the suit against the defendants.

His Honour allowed the suit to be withdrawn, and ordered the plaintiff to pay to the third defendant Rs. 51 as professional costs, and Rs. 50 as compensation for having obtained the attachment on insufficient grounds.

CHARGE OF MAKING A FALSE DECLARATION.

THE B. B. and C. I Railway Company on Thursday prosecuted a Mahomedan for having made a false declaration. It appears that the man booked several cases of goods which he described as empty bottles, and got the consignment note written out by the weigher. The cases were put in the wagon for despatch, but the inspector obtaining some information, took out the cases and had them examined, when they were found to contain glassware. The difference of freight between the two classes of goods was Rs. 49, and on these facts the Company prosecuted the man for making a false declaration.

Mr. Hamilton in disposing of the case remarked that assuming a false declaration to have been made, yet the accused was not punishable under the Railway Act. That Act required declarations to be made before an officer specially appointed for the purpose, but it was admitted that this declaration had been made to the weigher and not to the consignment clerk, who is the special officer for this purpose. The Act did not aim at punishing any false statement, but only false declarations made to a certain responsible officer. The weigher was not that officer, and the declaration made to him could not therefore be recognised. The accused was therefore discharged.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

ADVANCE OF FEMALE EDUCATION.

ONCE a contemporary announced with great pride that there are hundreds of Parsee ladies now who can read the English daily papers. It is time we should know where these ladies are, as advertisements have appeared in the papers requiring the services of a qualified lecturer for the Parsee ladies' normal class. Cannot one out of the hundreds who read the English daily papers be found to assist her sisters? What are we to understand from this? Either that the ladies in question do not care to help their more ignorant sisters, or that the so-called reading of the English papers consists in reading the "Band Programme." It is foolish to call a young lady educated, because she is able to read the third or fourth book, to write a short note, to attempt simple Scotch or Irish airs on a piano, or to speak a few sentences on ordinary subjects. We consider a native lady much more solidly educated than the above, when she understands the causes, origin, and effects of tides, seasons, eclipses, &c., to understand what a human frame is, and to compare it with the science of botany; to do sums in compound interest, proportion; and to write correctly in her own language. Experience compels us to admit that the so-called advance of education amongst the Parsee ladies is all hollow. When a Parsee lady is found capable of giving lectures in the Guzerati language to the Parsee ladies of the normal class, we will admit that sterling education is progressing favourably in their case. True education has nothing whatever to do with the language in which it is imparted. Chemistry is chemistry, even when taught in English, Guzerati or Persian.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

DANGER OF PERMITTING SEPOYS TO CARRY ARMS.

The case in which a peon of the Salt Department was sentenced to two years' imprisonment yesterday in the Sessions for causing grievous hurt demands our serious attention. It will be interesting to know whether the servants employed in the Salt Department are given proper instructions as to the nature of their duties. We are afraid not. These ignorant men are allowed to keep arms with them, but no orders seem to have been given them as to when and how they are to be used. In the present case it was not at all necessary to raise the sword on the unfortunate thief, seeing that there were four peons present when he attempted to run away. We think it is highly dangerous to allow any kind of sharp weapon to be kept by peons of any public department.—*Ibid.*

The *Bombay Samachar* referring to the same case, says:—The prisoner deserved no mercy. His action was unnecessarily cruel. The deceased person who was unarmed was followed by four persons, and even admitting that he was a powerful man and likely to resist, we cannot see why the prisoner should have used his sword with unusual violence. If the four sepoys were not able to hold and secure one man, they cannot be persons fit to do a sepoy's duty. Leaving that argument aside, there was no evidence before the Court to prove that the deceased person was as unmanageable as the sepoys alleged he was. The prisoner himself evidently saw the illegality of the deed, as after the blow was dealt, he threw the sword into the river. It is important to note that the sword was not given to him by Government, nor was he told to use it. It is our opinion that the punishment awarded is too light.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ALIBAG.

IT is proposed to open an Industrial School at Alibag, for the benefit mainly of the Bhandaris, large numbers of whom have lost their means of livelihood through recent changes in the Abkari laws. Other classes of the population in that district would also be ready to avail themselves of the advantages of such an institution, which would train them to useful trades. The occupations to which the people of this district might suitably be trained, include carpentry and the manufacture of coir matting, &c., the material for which abounds in the district. It is proposed to make a humble beginning with these two trades, and to test the feasibility of the project, a fund sufficient to meet the expenses of one year must be raised. It is considered that a sum of Rs. 1,000 will meet the expenditure of the first year, on the scale at present contemplated. The principal items of expenditure will be the rent of a workshop, the cost of a small supply of tools and materials, and the wages of the workmen employed to teach. If we feel encouraged by the results of the first year's trial, the work will be continued on a larger scale, and be placed on a more permanent basis, as it is thought expedient in an enterprise of this kind to make a fair trial before incurring great expenditure. The amount which we seek to raise is very small, and we believe that the benevolence of the object will so commend it to the sympathies of those who are interested in the welfare of the struggling classes, that the necessary funds will be speedily forthcoming.

Through the educational and other work of the Free Church Mission in Alibag, we have been brought into contact with the needs of these classes of the population, and have been led to propose this scheme for the amelioration of their condition.

D. MACKICHAN, D.D.
G. R. NAVALKAR.

Bombay, 20th April 1887.

The Alibag Industrial School will commence work from the 4th instant. The undernoted subscriptions in aid of the institution are acknowledged with grateful thanks:—

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Kt.	Rs. 250
Messrs Vrjeevandass and Nurrotumdass Madowdass	100
Jamsetjee N. Tata, Esq.	100
H. A. Hormarjee, Esq.	100
Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq., C.I.E	75
Nasserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Esq.	50
Dhurumsey Morarjee Goculdass, Esq.	50
Sorabjee S. Bengallee, Esq., C.I.E.	50
Jehangierjee Rustomjee Mody, Esq.	50
Damoderdass Tapidass, Esq.	50
Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, Esq.	50
Hormusjee Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.	30
Vizbhoocundass Atmaram, Esq.	30
Sorabjee Cowasjee Powalla, Esq.	30
Cursetjee Rustomjee Settna, Esq.	15
	Rs. 1,030

Bombay, 1st July 1887.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 24th instant:—

THE DOCK EXTENSION WORKS.

2. Read letter from J. A. McConnochie, Esquire, dated 26th May, reporting that on that day he inspected the works in progress at Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell & Co.'s, and found that since his last visit the gates and the bridge for communication passage had both been pushed on and are all but completed; that the swing bridge for the entrance is also being put together, but that the hydraulic engine is still in rather a backward state owing to one of the cylinders turning out defective after much work had been spent upon it. He states that the pedestal pillar and jib for the 30-ton crane are completed, and that the 30 cwts. movable cranes are progressing rapidly. He reports the value of the work done, and states that he proposes to make arrangements for another shipment in four weeks from date of his letter, to include the gates and the swing bridge for communication passage.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

ACCIDENT AT THE DOCK.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 19th June, reporting that one of the crane-drivers has been severely scalded by exhaust steam from the dock winches of a vessel being discharged in dock. He states that a number of vessels discharge thus through a small pipe in the side of the ship; that in some vessels this pipe is turned down so that an accident of the sort reported is impossible; and he recommends that all vessels be compelled by a bye-law to do the same. He states that this is the first serious case of scalding, but that there have been numerous semi-scalds and disagreeable wettings received. He suggests a form of bye-law to meet the case.

Resolution.—The following bye-law is passed subject to the approval of Government:—"All exhaust steam or water from winches or other machines on board vessels in the docks must be led down the side of the ship to below coping by a hose or other effective appliance."

THE COTTON GREEN.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 14th June, suggesting that as the term for which the Trustees last undertook to work the Colaba Cotton Green has expired, the Colaba Company be addressed on the subject of the continuance of arrangements for the future. He states that it would be preferable to have an arrangement made for 3 or 5 years. The Traffic Manager is of opinion that the present rate of rent Re. 1 per square yard is ample, as the cotton only remains on the ground for 8 months.

Read letter from the Secretary, Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, dated 16th June, stating that in view of the rise in the value of land in Bombay the directors of the Company propose that the rent of the Cotton Green be increased from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1½ from next season. He stated that his Directors consider that an addition of 4 annas per square yard would not be unfair to the cotton dealers, considering that godown rents in the neighbourhood have gone up enormously advanced, and that vacant land everywhere throughout the Island has largely increased in value.

Read minutes of members of Land Committee.

Resolution.—The proposal of the Colaba Land and Mill Company to charge Rs. 1½ per square yard for the season is agreed to, and notice should be given to those concerned at once. The Company should be asked to agree to the same rate for the next 3 years, and Government should also be asked to charge the enhanced rate for their ground on west side of Canseway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 22nd June 1887.	For week ending 22nd June 1886.
Vessels piloted into harbour	21	26
„ „ out of „	20	13
„ transported	22	6
„ attended to	1	3

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 21st June 1887.	For week ending 21st June 1886.
Vessels entered	12	8
„ left	14	10
„ remaining in dock	19	17

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* Hon Justice Wilson, Calcutta.
* Hon Justice Parker, England.
* Capt C W Ravenshaw.
Lieut J Davidson, R A, Cawnpore.
* Mr and Mrs P Reynolds, Baroda.
* Mr H H Gahan, Ajmere.
* Mr A F Maconachie, C S, Ahmednuggur.
* Mr Carey, London.
* Mr C Stiebel, Hongkong.
* Mr A Kuhl, „
* Mr G R Smith, Calcutta.
* Mr H W Keys, P. Mahals.
* Mr W Threlfall, England.
* Mr H O Walling, „
* Mr and Mrs Rind.
* Mr and Mrs Gunthorpe, Berar.
* Mrs Buwall, England.
* Col Cook, „
* Surg W I Swan, England.
* Mr F Gahan, „
* Mrs H H Gahan, „
* Capt Macdonald, R E, Bangalore.
* Capt H Farrant, M S C, Bangalore.
* Mr H Graves, Nagpore.
* Mr A J Jenkins.
* Mr H C Webb, Simla.
* Mr G Aitken.
* Mr A A Swan, Australia.
* Mrs Stack, „
* Miss Oldham, „
* Mr Reeve, „
* Mr L Clarke, „
* Mr W Patton, „
* Mr Duberly, Sr, „
* Mr Duberly, Jr, „
* Mr Fenton, „
* Mr Boyd, „
* Mr Evans, „
* Rev & Mrs Diggens, „
* Mr Chimino, „
* The Misses Chimino, „
* Madam Huntsman, „
* Mr Green, „
* Mr Sayell, „
* Mr M Lockie.
* Col Collingwood, Kashmere.
* Mr W Franklin.
* Mr R Thompson, Conservator of Forests.
* Capt Carpenter, R N, Poona.
* Mr W Bilham, England.
* Mr Fred Thomson, Scotland.
* Mrs Gilchrist, England.
* Miss Onslow, England.
* Capt G F Show, England.
* Mr Percy Gray, B C S.
* Mr O W Dod.
* W Bromilow.
* Mr Chas J Cole.
* Mr J. Jenkins, England.
* Mr R J Neville, „
* Mr Tytler, „
* Mr E H Gregory, „
* Mr I S Begg, „
* Mr J Tate, „
* Major Cameron, „
* Mr J Hanlow, Calcutta.
* Mr P W Davies, Assam.
* Mr C Mann.

Col and Mrs Maynard.

* Mr J H Lowinsky, Secunderabad.
* Mr & Mrs H Hughes.

Mr W H Parker, Nemuch.
* Mr T W Orr, Calcutta.
* Mr W H Robinson, „
* Dr W King, Calcutta.
* Mr F Mallett, Calcutta.
* Mr F W Joldaro.
* Mr J R Harrison.
* Major Acklom, England.
* Mrs Roberts, „

Mr S North, Bombay.
Mr J Anderson.
Mr H A Coggan.
Major Firebrace, R E.
Mr I O'Callaghan, General Traffic Manager, B B & C I Railway.
Mr St Bogg, Bombay.
Mr Francis Place, Bombay.
Col S Penny, R A, „
Lieut Stanford, R A, „
Capt Allen, s.s Adowa.
Lieut Townshend, Bombay
Mr Fitzmaurice, Bombay.
Lieut Smith, 19th BL, „
Lieut Colomb, Goorkhas, Bombay.
Mr J Hardeck, Bombay.
Mr T Walker, „
Mr Bachrach, „
Lieut Bolleau, Goorkhas, Bombay.
Capt McShannon, Bombay.
Mr Rae, „
Mr Thos Wilson, „
Mr T Duncan, Bar-at-Law, Bombay.
Mr J Jarvis, Bombay.
Mr R T Cogan, „
Mr C Lindsay, „
Mr Tarson, „

Residents left during the week ended (?) the

OUR POSITION IN CYPRUS.

MR. RYDER HAGGARD has contributed to the *Contemporary Review* the following article on the Island of Cyprus which has a special interest at this moment when the famous "Cyprus Convention" is occupying the thoughts of the Statesman who drafted it:—

There are some countries in the world in which, either owing to accidental circumstances, such as position and opportunities of attack, or to the underlying character of their peoples, freedom cannot flourish. To this class the island of Cyprus always has belonged, and probably enough will always continue to belong. If we except a period of about three centuries, between the delivery from its first Egyptian bondage and its lapse into the hand of the Assyrian, there hardly remains an epoch in the long history of the island when its people could be considered as really free; unless, indeed, the Lusignan period can be called a period of freedom. As each great power of the ancient world rose to her dominion, she stretched her arm over Cyprus. Not long after Joseph stored up corn in Egypt, Thotmes the Great had possessed himself of Asobi (Cyprus), and his vessels brought from thence "chariots plated with gold and silver, brass-land, blue stones, and elephants' tusks;" and when it rebelled, Seti and Rameses III again subdued it, and stamped their cartouches upon its temples. Then came the Phœnician influx, and almost contemporaneously with it the heroes of Troy, or if Troy had no heroes outside the life of legend, Grecian colonists descended on its coast, and occupied, if they did not conquer. Next, about 700 B.C., Assyria, "the rod of mine anger," that "east wind" that brought the power of Phœnician Tyre to nought, grasped Cyprus also. After the power of Assyria came the power of Babylon. "Howl, ye ships of Tarshish," says Isaiah, "for it is laid waste .... from the land of Chittim (Cyprus) it is revealed to them." And again: "Daughter of Zidon, arise; pass over to Chittim; there also shalt thou have no rest."

Then Amasis, a Pharaoh of the twenty-sixth dynasty, won back the island for Egypt, which held it for a while, until the Persians took it by force of arms. Afterwards it surrendered in 333 B.C. to Alexander the Great, and on his death passed with Egypt to the Ptolemies, till the Ptolemies fell with the fall of Cleopatra, when Cyprus was annexed to Rome.

Such is a brief outline of the annals of the island up to the time of Christ. To write it fully would be to write the history of the ancient world. Nor did the vicissitudes of its fortunes cease with the Roman annexation. In course of time Cyprus became part of the Byzantine empire, was taken by the Saracens, and fallen by the empire. In 1192 it was captured, under somewhat romantic circumstances, by our own Richard Cœur de Lion, who sold it to the Templars. But the Templars could not govern it; so Guy de Lusignan, the would-be King of Jerusalem, took the bargain off their hands, and for three centuries the Lusignans ruled. Then on the extinction of the Lusignan dynasty the Venetian republic annexed the island, and held it for nearly a century; till at length, in 1571, with circumstances of treachery, horror and barbarity, that are scarcely to be equalled even in the wicked history of the Turk, the Ottoman power seized Cyprus, and put its gallant defenders to the torture and the sword. Since then, with one or two interruptions, the island has, till the year 1878, been under Turkish rule. It will be seen from this rough sketch that no country in the world has had a longer, a more remarkable, or a more varied history than Cyprus. From the most remote antiquity it has played a conspicuous part upon the stage of human affairs. Every acre of its ground has been watered with the blood of men, its rocks are full of the tombs of the departed great. Wave after wave of civilization has swept over its peaks and plains, and left their water-mark upon them, and its graves yield up the records of each. But it has never, or very rarely, been free. It has from time immemorial been the tower of wood and the drawer of water of the mighty nations whose coasts marched upon the Mediterranean Sea. Its place in history has been the place of the skilled slave in the Roman household. It has toiled and manufactured, and others have taken its goods. Its copper and timber, the fruit of its mines and fields, have passed into the hands of the stranger lords who owned it. It has been a sponge, from which nation after nation has squeezed the gathered moisture, and a sponge it is to this hour. Such is the record of the country that the wisdom of Lord Beaconsfield secured to England under the convention with Turkey of June 4, 1878. The terms of that convention are peculiar. It provides (Article 6), that if Russia restores to Turkey, Kars and the other conquests made by her in Armenia during the last war (an event which is likely to occur at the falling of the Greek Calends), the Island of Cyprus will be evacuated by England, and the convention of June 4 1878, will be at an end. It further provides for the payment of a tribute to the Sublime Porte. It will be seen, therefore, that this country cannot be considered otherwise than as a tenant, whose tenancy is liable to terminate upon the occurrence of certain events, such as the evacuation of Kars or the non-payment of the tribute. We do not own the island; we lease it from the Porte. But the Cyprus of to-day is not the Cyprus of the Ptolemaic or of the Lusignan age. Where Turk sets his foot, so goes the old saying, the grass does not grow. This has been peculiarly true of Cyprus. The curse of the Turk has fallen on the land and has devastated it, as the drought or the locust devastates. The people have been oppressed, and lost all public spirit; the forests have been destroyed, the native manufactures have been paralyzed, and the land has been wrung dry of tributes to satisfy the gaping, the bottomless luxury of Constantinople. It is melancholy to look upon those arid and desolate coasts, that stretch from Baffo down to Larnaca—from what was Paphos to what was Citium—and think how different a sight they must have presented to the eye of the traveller or merchant of the Ptolemaic period or even to the trader who viewed them when Venice ruled the seas. It is melancholy to view the great tracts of almost waterless land, the barren mountain-sides well nigh stripped of the forests for which they once were famous, and the rich plain of the Messeria, but half cultivated or rather scratched, and everywhere strown with stones. Cyprus once supported a million inhabitants, now it supports under two hundred thousand. This fact tells its own tale.

There have, however, been other causes at work which has assisted the paralyzing arm of the Turk in reducing the country to its present condition, and the chiefs of these has been the wanton destruction of the forests, and the consequent diminution of the rainfall. The agricultural prosperity of the springs and autumn rains, which, now that the trees have gone which formerly drew them down, are of a most variable and uncertain nature. This year, for instance, the barley crop has entirely failed for want of moisture. The stunted and sickly growth came into ear upon stalks not more than six inches in length, and being worthless, what there was of it was fed off. Rain, indeed, fell just in time to save the wheat crops and prevent an actual famine, but the yield must at best be very poor. The rains are not, it is true, entirely dependent on the existence of forests, for it is stated that in the age of the Emperor Constantine but little rain fell for thirty-six years during which time the country was almost deserted, and at this period probably Cyprus was well wooded. Speaking generally, however, there is little doubt that until the forests are once more in good order the rainfall will be uncertain and scanty, and that, as a consequence, the country must remain poor. Sir Robert Biddulph, in an annex to his annual report for 1884 (Blue-book, c. 4694) speaks to the matter thus:—

"It must be remembered that if the forests be once totally destroyed nothing can replace them; nature is powerless to do so, and the injury will, too late, be found to be past remedy. When once the forests have been destroyed, there will no longer be either pasturage or fuel on the mountains, and nothing but bare rock will remain. Whereas, if they can be preserved and extended, pasturage will increase in the valleys, and plains, and an abundance of wood will be provided for all the wants of the inhabitants of Cyprus."

The methods of destruction of the trees, which, until the last few years, has been going on absolutely unchecked for ages, are many and various. A Cypriote peasant will without compunction cut down the biggest tree that he can find, in order to manufacture any article he may require, however small, and next time he happens to want a second piece of wood, he will destroy another. He will "ring" the trees, by removing the bark, in order that when they die he may claim the dead wood. He will, if he gets the chance, burn a whole patch of trees in order that the grass may spring up fresh and green around their blackened stumps. He will, and frequently does, fire the forests from simple spite, or to gratify his sense of fun. He will turn in his goats to eat down such young trees as are slowly struggling into growth; and lastly, he will tap the trees for rosin so carelessly and unskilfully that they die in a few years. This custom has, however, now been prohibited by law. In short, the wantonness of his behaviour in this matter is almost incredible, as the following instance will show:—A few months back the present writer was examining the ancient fortifications of Famagusta, when, hearing a sound of chopping, he climbed on to a bastion to see where it came from. On the other side of the great dry ditch grew a single very beautiful fig, the only tree in sight. Hacking away at the trunk of this fig was a native woman, whose operations were being superintended by a man. Upon being addressed with energy, she desisted, and went off, followed by the man. It appeared that she wanted some firewood, and to obtain it did not hesitate to barbarously cut down the only tree in the place. Probably by now she has cut it down.

The second great cause of the gradual impoverishment of the island is, that every farthing that could be wrung out of it has been systematically extracted from the pockets of the unfortunate inhabitants for the benefit of the Sublime Porte, while needless to add, little or nothing has been spent upon it. This extortion has acted in two ways; it impoverished the country by draining it of its earnings, and it has made the people indolent. Who will work harder than actual necessity compels, when he knows that the results of his intelligence and extra labour will certainly find their way into the pocket of the tax-collector?

This drains upon the resources of the country still continues. Under the convention with Turkey we still pay to the Porte an annual subsidy, calculated upon the alleged average surplus of revenue over expenditure during the five years preceding the English occupation of 1878. Calculated upon this basis the annual tribute was fixed at nearly £92,000. Now, if the annual surplus which formed the basis of the payment to be an average of 5 years of that can be said to be

better and honester method of administration notwithstanding it has never done so since. Here is the official statement of the annual revenue and expenditure of the island and of the grant-in-aid from the English tax-payers which it has been found necessary to obtain from Parliament in order to make up the amount of the tribute. It will be seen from this table that even in the most favourable years—those of 1885 and 1886—the surplus never came to within £ 15,000 of the amount returned by the Turkish administration as the normal excess:—

Year	Revenue £	Expenditure £	Parliamentary Grant-in-aid. £
1879-80	148,360	117,445	8,000
1880-81	156,095	119,418	20,000
1881-82	163,732	157,672	78,000
1882-83	189,334	120,635	90,000
1883-84	194,051	111,684	30,000
1884-85	172,072	112,085	15,000
1885-86	172,334	111,301	15,000
1886-87	Returns not yet published		18,000

It is obvious from the above returns that ever since the English occupation the revenue of the island has shown an upward tendency, while, on the other hand, notwithstanding the necessary public works that have been undertaken, and the great expense of the campaigns against the locusts, the expenditure has, with a notable exception (1881-82), gradually decreased; and yet, although the government has been carried on with the most rigid, not to say cheese-paring economy, in no one instance has that surplus of £ 93,000, which we are given to understand was normal before the occupation, been even approximately reached. Is therefore only remains to congratulate the Sublime Porte upon the splendid financial system it evidently possesses, and to regret that in handing over Cyprus it did not also think fit to hand over to us the key to the secret of how to wring blood out of a stone.

This annual tribute is, even in the proportion in which it falls upon Cyprus, literally a millstone round its neck. It is scarcely too much to say that, while its extortion is continued, the island can make a little real progress. What it means is, that every farthing that can be scraped and saved after meeting the bare necessities of Government is collected and sent out of the country. The administration of the island is conducted upon principles of the strictest economy. There are hardly enough officials, and they are certainly not overpaid. For instance, it has been shown how vital to the well-being of the island is the preservation of its remaining forest lands; and yet so hard is the Government pressed for money that it cannot afford to pay enough forest guards to guarantee even the probable detection of individuals injuring or destroying trees. Again, the prosperity of Cyprus depends to an enormous extent upon the re-development of its resources. The doubtful water-supply of the island requires management, and in some places storage; many roads are still wanted; and the towns, which are quite undrained and as filth

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAIDEN HAIR FERNS.—Seventy-five varieties, single plants or in duplicate. The largest stock to choose from.—T. BROMLEY, Importer of Plants, Mahim, Bombay.

BEFORE YOU BUY your Glassware, Crockery, Plateware, Cutlery, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Toys, Dolls, &c., go to SHROFF BROTHERS, acknowledged Cheapest House, No. 6, Hornby Row, Bombay.

TO BE SOLD, at BENNETT'S, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the property of the late Dr. GOSTLING the chestnut Arab pony "Gallipo."

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FOR SALE, at BENNETT'S AUCTION, TODAY, handsome, powerful BAY ARAB, about 14.2 high. Quiet in saddle and single and double harness.

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FIRSTLY:—All those pieces of Rice-Field-Land, situate at Khowe in the district of Thana, in Shasti containing by admeasurement about 32 (Thirty-two) acres.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 1.

THE Bank of England return for the week shows a decline in the proportion of Reserve to Liabilities from 48 to 43 per cent. The form of the statement adopted by Reuter does not afford information as to how the change comes about, but it is doubtless due to the usual increase in discounts at the end of the half-year. Consols in London yesterday were ¼ lower at 101⅞, and a similar decline has taken place in French Rentes to 103⅝.

In the Produce markets Linseed is reported firmer at a partial advance of 3d. per quarter, but other things are unchanged.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed firm, the day's business being estimated at 10,000 bales, including 700 Surats. In Spot prices Americans are 1-16d. higher, and to arrive, except June-July shipments, which remain unchanged, are 1-32d. to 3-64d. dearer. From New York ready Mid-Uplands are quoted ¼ cent. higher, but in Futures the only alteration is a decline of one point in October.

In Cotton here to-day there has been simply nothing at all doing. Neither for export nor local consumption have we heard of a single transaction, and we call prices quite unchanged.

WHEAT is dull still, and European merchants find it to their advantage to resell their purchases here instead of in Europe. Resales are reported in White Pessy at Rs. 4-6-9 for 91, and Rs. 4-5-6 to Rs. 4-5 9 for 85 per cent., while dealers hold for ¼ anna above these rates. Hard Reds are weaker now that the demand for June shipment has been covered.

SEEDS.—Linseed is dull at a decline of anna 1 per cwt., the quotations now being Rs. 6-3½ to Rs. 6-5. Rapeseed is firm but inactive at Rs. 6-1 for Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 5-5 per cwt. for Red Cawnpore.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were:—

Cotton	.....	1,905 bales.
Wheat	.....	14,941 cwts.
Linseed	.....	3,720 „
Rapeseed	.....	3,147 „
Gingelly	.....	1,930 „
Poppy seed	.....	1,991 „

FREIGHTS are decidedly tending easier, notwithstanding the favourable weather we are now having for shipping operations. The s. s. Amana is reported fixed for Marseilles at £1-2, and business has been done for Dunkirk at £1-2-6.

EXCHANGE.—The decline in Bar Silver in London, which from private sources we were able to report yesterday, is fully confined by Reuter this morning, who gives 44 1-16d. as the rate. Private messages, however, advise 44d. sellers, and this, coupled with the comparatively free shipments advised of £50,000 for Bombay and £10,000 for Calcutta in addition to gold shipments of £10,000 for this port and £50,000 for Calcutta, has rendered the position for Sterling here to-day very weak. Quotations are reduced 1-32d. all round, and even at the decline there is no private paper offering, nor business doing in this market to create it. Closing figures are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 27-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 13-16d. „
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 29-32d. „
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s 5 1-32d. „
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·79½ „

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firmer again now that the settlement is over, and Fours we quote at Rs. 97½, Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 101½ to Rs. 102.

SHARES are firm all round. Mills are generally Rs. 5 dearer, and Press Companies are better. Bombay Flour Mill Co.'s shares have changed hands at Rs. 505, and the quotation is now Rs. 510.

BOMBAY PILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	ct.	765
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	290
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	11
Hong. and Shang. Bk. Corporation	11,111	100	all	174 do.	£52
National Bank of India	37,320	$135		5 per	120
		250			

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1 250	1,250	—4	1,075
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500 Rs.		425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100 Rs.	100	815
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400 Rs.	20	335
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000 Rs.	30	350
Broach Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	200 Rs.	16	120
Bombay Cotton Trans.	100	125	125 Rs.	14	115
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880 Rs.	600	680
Dholiera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	105
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000 Rs.	150	1 475
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500 Rs.	60	1,410
French Press Co.	300	500	500 Rs.	80	600
Harvey & Sahapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	50 Rs.	45	430
Khangwun Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all Rs.	15	365
Mumar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	25 Rs.	10	235
Mussadilla Press Co.	1,200	125	12½		95
Mussali Co.	3,125	400	40 Rs.	55	432½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	50 Rs.	60	580
New Indian Press	4,000	125	12½		112½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100 Rs.	30	325
Sahapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary)	500	500	50 Rs.	75	450
Shri Press Co.	400	9,000	75 Rs.	75	495
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	1 0	1,000	1,00 Rs.	120	1300
Swadeshi Press Co.	0 0	500	50		300
Volkart Press Co.	1 0	1,000	1,00 Rs.	20	640

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. debs.	..	£100	—	—	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	—	£100	—	—	£17½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,304	1,000	000	..	1,575
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500 Rs.	25	455
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	2,345	100	100 Rs.	5	98
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	..	355
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,0 Rs.	30	850
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all Rs.	87	570cd
Bo. Cotton Mfg Co. Ld.	600	500	50 Rs.	20	330
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00 Rs.	30	845
Berar Mfg. Co.	2,750	200	20	..	153
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	50 Rs.	25	815
Cow Issues	3,000	125	.. Rs.	12½	200
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	730 Rs.	17½	670
Commercial Mills	840	500	50 Rs.	12	600
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,00 Rs.	30	545
City of Bombay Shares	50	1,000	1,00 Rs.	50	805
Dhun Mills	1,00	1,0	1,0 Rs.	50	970
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,50	50	5 Rs.	5	655
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	2,25	1,0	1,0 Rs.	40	583
Gordon Mills	2,00	5	5		157
Hindustan Mills	1,00	1,0	1,0	833	750
Hinguncha Mfg. Ld.	70	5	all	37½ pc.	720
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	70	1,0	50 Rs.	30	850
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	5	1,00 Rs.	25	475
Indian Manfg. Co. Ld.	568	1,0	50 Rs.	8	1 385
James Greaves Mills	100	500	1,0 Rs.	2	590
Jaffer Ali Sons Co.	1,31	5	5	11-8	120
Jewraj Balloo	1,30	1,0	5 Rs.	5	107
Khandesh	75	1,0	1,0 Rs.	3	845
Kasturchand Mills	1,00	1,000	1,0 Rs.	760	750
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,600	1,0	10 Rs.		139
Madras United	600	1 00	1,0 Rs.	140	2,491
Mahalukshmi	650	1,0	1,00	..	505
Manockjee Petit's	4,05	1,0	1,00 Rs.	75	1,210
Nassuna Spinning Co.	5,00	25	25 Rs.	8	170
Morarjee Goculdas	1,15	1,00	1,0 Rs.	70	1,360
Mahaboobshai Mills, Gulburga	2,400	500	..	9 p.c.	765
National Spinning	00	1,0	1,00	—	600
Naigaum Cotton Clean	00	1,0	100	..	55
Nine Co., Ld.	00	1,00	1,00	..	835
Narayan Cotton Mills	60	1,00	1,00		790
New Great Eastern	1 50	1,000	1,00 Rs.	35	790
Oriental	6,725	625	62½ Rs.	25	527½
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250 Rs.	6½	130
Prince of Wales' Spinning Company	00	50	50		65
Queen Spinning	800	1,00	1,00 Rs.	80	865
Rajoo	641	1,00	1,00 Rs.	50	805
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1 50	1,00	1,00		1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	50 Rs.		357
Sholapore Mills	678	1,00	1,00 Rs.	55	1,120
Sonlordas	650	1,00	1,00	—	625
Southern India	1,200	500	50 Rs.	75	1230
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,217	250	25		240
Victoria Mills	600	1,00	1,00 Rs.	20	110
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	000	1,00 Rs.	0	620
Laksmidas Khimji S. W. Co			1,000 Rs.	40	790

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000	200	200	10 p.	161
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	75	200	150	p.	120
Bapty Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100 Rs.	16	144
Barton & Co., Ld.	300	165	nil.		82
Do. New issue	00	00	100 Rs.	20	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	500	500	87	10 2-3p.c.	12
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	100	2-3p.	100n'
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	11 p.c.	510
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100 Rs.	5	230
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2575
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375 Rs.	5	640
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	3½	10 3
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	14 Nil.
Cuddalore Dharwar Co.	1,000	500	500	..	600
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100 Rs.	10	73
Joyce & Co., Ld.	800	1 0	40	..	45
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10 Rs.	15	
Kaiser-i-Hind Good Manufg. Co., Limited	42,000	25	25 Rs.	4	11½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	50	256	250	..	256
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	1·5 Rs.	20	318
Marck & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100 Rs.	10	8xcd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	16xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50 Rs.	5	105
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. a	18
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	10	100 Rs.	10	45
Port Canning Co.	6,00	00	1,000 Rs.	1·	217½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	101
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	10		92
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,00	25	2		5
Thacker & Co., Ld.	2,000	00	00 Rs.	100	1155
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,00	10	10 Rs.	15	188
Western India Flour Mills	000	125	100	nil.	45
M. M. Mody & Co.	000	00	200	11 p.c.	175

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

PETTIGREW—KEE 8—June 27, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, by the Rev. A. Goldwyer, Swis, Senio Presidency Chaplain, Charles Henry Pettigrew, to Grace Adelaide Kees, daughter of E. Kees, late superintendent, Commissioner's Office, Amraoti.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CURTIS—June 22, at Coconada, the wife of Mr J Curtis, Government Telegraph Department, of a son.

SILLS—June 23, at Chittagong, the wife of Francis Sills, Bengal, P W D, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

KING-SALTER—HOLDEN—June 21, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev A Kitchin, Henry P King-Salter, Lieutenant, 4th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade, to Alice Constance, eldest daughter of Cecil Frederic Holden, Esq, (late Captain, 14th Hussars), of Tiverton, Devon.

DEATHS.

ADDISON—June 22, at Hoshun abad, C P, Captain J C Addison, R E Executive Engineer, from heat apoplexy.

BARLOW—June 24, at Roorkee, Humphrey Robert Bourchier, infant son of Robert and May Barlow, of Delhi, aged 6 months.

CROFTON—June 23, at Bangalore, Lieutenant H J Crofton, Royal Engineers, aged 22 years.

KERR—June 23, at Panigatta, of fever, Charles Arthur Humphrey Kerr, acting Manager, New Teral, Tea Association, the youngest son of the late W W Raleigh Kerr, of the Mauritius, aged 22 years and 6 months.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1887.

LORD BRASSEY'S assurance to the *Times* that the defences of Bombay are well advanced will be accepted at home as a partial corrective of Lord Randolph Churchill's sweeping condemnation of the whole of the fortifications of the Empire. It is the answer, too, to recently renewed endeavours nearer at hand to represent Bombay as utterly without means of defence, and those who are responsible for its safety as sadly forgetful of the dangers that surround us. As a matter of fact the further measures that are requisite to complete the defences are just now under the discussion of a committee at Simla composed of men well armed with scientific and local knowledge. Of course those who have given way to the platitudes of the inveterate alarmist on the subject, and those who try to bring their views on it into closer relation with facts and realities, agree in the belief that a good deal remains to be done before we can rest satisfied with the provision for the defence of Bombay. We require better guns, more men, and some attempts at protective fortification, before we can sit down and feel happy in the belief that the City is secure against foreign aggression. Those who have given most attention to the subject would like to see at least four or five really powerful breech-loading guns of the new type placed on the works, so as to be able to keep a hostile squadron at bay, and to prevent them coming near enough to do the City any real damage. We ought also to have, as Lord Brassey suggests, a really powerful coast defence ship with heavy armour, added to the marine defences, and the ships we have must be supplied with crews. This last omission is the only one that cannot be excused on any grounds, for unskilled men cannot work a ship, though they may learn to help in manning guns, and crews sufficient to work the vessels in time of danger could be most easily procured, at a cost which would be very little when compared with the value of the property protected. At present the authorities have not gone further in this matter, we believe, than to arrive at an understanding as to the complement of European sailors that is some day to be supplied to the Abyssinia and the Magdala. This is something, but not much, and it still leaves our two turret ships unprovided with sailors able to work their guns. But with this exception, is there really so very much to cry out about, provided that we are assured that steps are being taken to mend matters without unnecessary delay? Are not the conditions which are always assumed to exist when the alarmists give tongue a little too improbable when looked at more closely? They amount to this—that England is to be at war, without an ally, and against two powerful European nations, one of which possesses a navy only second to our own. War will be declared suddenly—or perchance not be declared at all—and some day a squadron composed of some of the finest of the enemy's men-of-war, armed with the very newest and most powerful guns, neglecting the British fleet in European waters, and the protection of its own coasts, will suddenly appear off Bombay. This squadron is either to bombard our "stately public buildings," or to demand an indemnity of twenty millions, which it is to take away with it in specie, and having received this it is to sail off unharmed and smilingly go elsewhere—to sack Kurrachee perchance. This is a view of the chances of the situation which is only needed to be given by Lord Randolph Churchill to shock the fastidious editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. It has its uses, we freely admit, for they by no means do a disservice who bring imagination to the aid of patriotism so far as this may be necessary in order to enlist a lively public interest in a matter of such pressing importance.

But the realities of the situation claim notice as well as its terrors. Without attempting to be prophets of either good or evil, let us endeavour to realise what is reasonably likely to happen. In the first place we must not assume that England will find herself at war with France and Russia—if she has to fight both Powers—without having an ally. If that ally were Italy—and it might be as much to her advantage to be with us as it would be to the advantage of France to be with Russia—the allied fleets would very greatly overmatch those of their enemies, especially in the matter of modern armourclads. We may therefore take it as at least highly probable that the newest ships of the hostile fleets would be retained in European waters in order to be ready to meet our fleet, or to protect their own ports from possible attack. For we must not allow our local pride to lead us to the belief that a Continental Power would neglect the defence of its own greater and richer ports in order that it might knock down the Apollo Bunder and turn the Yacht Club into ruins. No attack on Bombay strong enough to be successful at the first blow could be delivered without exposing the home ports of the enemy, and France, for instance, would hardly risk the loss of Marseilles in order to help Russia to capture Bombay. So then, the chances are against a first-class fleet being sent into Bombay Harbour, whoever the enemy may be; and for any ordinary squadron we are prepared. It is true that our guns are technically obsolete. But that is only relative to guns and armour of the very latest type. It is not so many years since the 38-ton muzzle-loaders were nearly the most powerful guns known, and they were mounted in Bombay in the generally accepted belief that they would afford us the best possible protection. They are, as against all ships ten years old, very powerful still, and the men-of-war likely to be sent against them would be as vulnerable to their attacks as the new armourclads are to the 110-ton gun. We see, then, how little ground there is for talking as if the guns we have were utterly useless, and could not do any damage to ordinary ships-of-war. As to manning them, the Royal Artillery and the Volunteers could keep them working for some time, and if the matter proved serious men could be drawn from Mhow or elsewhere as a temporary measure. No idea could be more absurd than that the artill

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE JUBILEE IN ENGLAND.

RECEPTION BY THE QUEEN.

LONDON, JULY 1.

Her Majesty the Queen yesterday received at Windsor Castle numerous Jubilee Addresses and many of the Indian Princes, among whom were H. H. the Maharaja Holkar of Indore, the Rao of Cutch, H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, the Nawab Bushir-ud-Doulah of Hyderabad and the Gaekwar of Baroda, and invested them with the insignia of the Orders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire.

THE BOMBAY AND MADRAS DELEGATES KNIGHTED.

Her Majesty also received the Jubilee addresses sent from Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, and bestowed the honour of Knighthood on Captain Henry Morland and Mr. C. A. Lawson, who presented the Bombay and Madras Addresses, respectively.

THE CLOSURE AND THE CRIMES BILL.

In the House of Commons last night, the Right Hon. W. H. Smith brought forward his motion that the closure be applied to the Crimes Bill on Monday next, which was adopted by the House by 220 to 120 votes. The Radical and Irish members thereupon left the House, and the amendments standing in their names were consequently not put.

The Report of the Committee on the Bill was therefore adopted.

The Third Reading of the Bill has been fixed for Tuesday.

THE ANGLO-TURKISH CONVENTION.

The Porte has again demanded a further delay before ratifying the Anglo-Turkish Convention.

In reply to a question on the subject, the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons last night, said that Government have every reason to believe that the Sultan will ratify the Convention.

RETURN OF THE PRINCES FROM IRELAND.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales have returned to London from Dublin.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 1.

It is ruled that Courts and Magistrates in Madras shall not send boys to Reformatory Schools if under ten years of age for a less period than seven years, and if over ten, for a less period than five years, unless they shall sooner attain the age of 18 years.

The Rev. G. W. Manson, Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, officiates as Senior Chaplain, during the absence on furlough of the Rev. G. G. Gillan.

Colonel C. T. Haig, Officiating Deputy Surveyor-General in charge of the Trigonometrical Branch, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. F. R. Mallett, Supreme Geological Survey of India, is granted furlough for one year, on medical certificate.

Several promotions are made in the Berar Commission, consequent on the departure on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel J. FitzGerald.

The services of Colonel H. C Menzies, Deputy Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Major R. Patch is granted leave for 15 days.

Mr. H. Bell acts as Director of the North-Western Railway, during the absence of Colonel Wallace on leave.

Mr. G. W. Sealy, Superintendent of the Persian Gulf section, Indo-European Telegraph, officiates as Engineer and Electrician, *vice* Mr. J. Possman, on furlough.

THE AHMEDABAD WATER-SUPPLY SCHEME.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JULY 1.

The Municipal Commissioners met to-day to try the well sunk in the bed of the Sabarmuttee for the supply of water to the city. It was declared to be a success. The steam pump of the well supplied more than 850 gallons per minute, giving 10 gallons per head in 24 hours. The well has been sunk, as recommended by Colonel Ducat, under the superintendence of the President and the Secretary to the Municipality.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JULY 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam with the outward English mails of the 24th ultimo, left here for Bombay at midnight yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, JUNE 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JUNE 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chyebassa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

ADEN, JUNE 30.

The Italian mail steamer Giava, which left Bombay on the 21st ultimo, arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JULY 1.

The mail steamer Thames from Calcutta, Bengal and Australia, arrived.

H. M. S. Satine, from Aden, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dholleras	4¼

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83¾
4½ per cent. ,,	71¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108¾
Bar Silver	44 1-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £33,300,000; decrease, £400,000; public deposits, £7,900,000; increase, £1,900,000; other deposits, £24,800,000; decrease, £1,000,000; other securities, £20,500,000; increase, £1,500,000; notes and gold, £14,100,000; decrease, £1,100,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 43 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 1.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Direct, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

[illegible]ALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	23 68	23 10	20 15	23 88
June 30, Thursday	.....	0 30	0 30	0 30
July 1, Friday	0 15	.....	.....	.....
Total	23 83	23 40	20 45	24 18
Total corresponding date of last year	41 28	56	42 66	44 42

SIR HENRY MORLAND, KT.

A TELEGRAM from London states that the Queen-Empress received on Thursday last the Jubilee address sent from Bombay, and bestowed the honour of Knighthood on Captain Henry Morland, Chairman of the Municipal Corporation, who presented it.

Captain Morland is at present Port Officer, Registrar of Shipping, and President, Marine Board of Examiners, at Bombay. He joined the service in the late India Navy in June 1852, and arriving in the country in September 1852, was appointed midshipman on board the steamer Queen. Five years later he was promoted to the office of mate, and joined H. M.'s steamer Lady Canning. In November 1858, he was appointed acting Fourth Lieutenant on board the steamer Assaye; and in the following year served as First Lieutenant on board the Clive and the Auckland, being in the same year appointed Registrar of Seamen. In April 1863, he was appointed Lieutenant and commanded the Semiramis and the Falhousie. Two years subsequently, Lieutenant Morland acted as Dock Master, Agent for Transports, Secretary, Harbour and Pilotage Board, and Signal Officer for the port and island of Bombay; and in the following year, in addition to the abovementioned appointments, held that of Superintendent of Floating Batteries. In 1873, we find him discharging the duties of the offices of acting Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, acting President of the Marine Board of Examiners, and acting Registrar of Shipping. He was in subsequent years Assistant and acting Resident Transport Officer at Bombay, in addition to holding several of the abovementioned appointments. In April 1875, he was appointed to act as Secretary to the Bombay Port Trust for a few months, during the absence of Mr. G. A. Manson from Boubay. From March to April 1877, Lieutenant Morland was allowed to exchange appointments with Mr. E. Elton, Commander of the Dalhousie. On returning from a furlough to Europe, he held the appointments of Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port of Bombay, Registrar of Shipping and President of the Board of Examiners till August 1879, when the designation was changed to Port Officer, which appointment he holds to the present date.

Captain Morland has also seen war service between the years 1853 and 1862. In the former year, he was employed in the blockades of Berbera and the Somali Coast of Africa, and of the Shugra and Fonthali ports of Arabia. He was present at an engagement with the Arabs at the fort of Shugra. He was on detached duty in charge of the barque Norma, and captured an Arab bugla which broke the Berbera blockade. In 1857, Captain Morland was present at the bombardment of Jeddah, and commanded a division of boats in the attack and destruction of native craft at that port. In 1859 he was present with the Expedition at the operations at Dwarka against the Wagheers. In 1862, he landed as hostage, and afterwards commanded an armed boat demonstration to compel the execution of the perpetrators of the murder of the officers and men in the boats belonging to H. M.'s Penguin. Captain Morland's extraordinary services in the Bombay Marine are as follow: In 1863, he conveyed the Mission to Abyssinia, and was detained for several months at Massowah with the Mission. In 1866, he assisted at the wrecks of the Diamond, Stafford, and seven other vessels; and was in command of the party which successfully assisted the Government steamer Dalhousie which was stranded on the Malabar Coast on the sunken wreck of the ship Die Vernon. In 1867, he superintended the engagement, equipment, despatch and discharge of upwards of two hundred vessels of the fleet of transports forming the Abyssinian Expedition, including the embarkation and disembarkation of 27,000 men, 45 elephants, about 2,000 horses, 3,000 mules and ponies, and 6,000 bullocks, the amount of stores and materials aggregating about 200,000 tons. In 1872, Captain Morland was on special duty at Madras on the Cyclone Commission and Courts of Inquiry into the loss of certain ships; and in the following year, was engaged on special duty as president of a committee appointed in connection with the registration and measurement of country boats. He was awarded a pension of £150 per annum on the abolition of the late Indian Navy.

As a citizen Captain Morland has been well known as a member of the Town Council and Municipal Corporation. He has been twice a Government nominee on both these bodies; and in 1886, in succession to Mr. Perozshaw M. Mehta, he was elected chairman of the Corporation, to which office he was recently re-elected. He was appointed chairman of the the Jubilee Committee, and took much personal interest in the success of the arrangements made for the celebration of the Jubilee on a scale of magnificence befitting the high position of the City. A remarkable feature of his tenure of the office of chairman of the Corporation has been the hospitality which both Captain and Mrs. Morland extended to European and native members of the Corporation, as well as prominent citizens at several evening parties given at their bungalow at Colaba. For some ten years, Captain Morland has been the Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, during which his relations with all the Lodges in India, Aden, Ceylon, and other places, to which his jurisdiction extends, have been those of the greatest cordiality and harmony. The Mahomedan Lodge "Islam," working in Bombay, was established chiefly by his influence and active support. His services to the Craft have been most handsomely acknowledged on several occasions by the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

BRAHMINS AND NON-BRAHMINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of Tuesday, the 14th June, there are one or two ludicrous allegations against me in a communication addressed to you by an "Observer." I think it my duty to correct such mis-statements, which seem to have given rise to a good deal of misunderstanding. Your correspondent says that I am reported to have maintained that a girl of eight was fit for the consummation of marriage. It is hardly necessary to contradict this allegation, no sensible person would ever believe that even a man of ordinary common sense, far less a medical man, would make such a stupid statement. The only reference I made in my lecture to that age was to show that certain characteristic, bodily and mental peculiarities of the two sexes begin to be apparent at this age, and that, in the female, about this period childhood gives place to girlhood, which after eight or ten years more develops into womanhood. Your correspondent further alleges that in defending the principle of heredity, I hold that there should be as much social understanding between the Brahmins and non-Brahmins, as between horses and asses. Here also he makes me say what I never did say. The comparison of horses and asses was simply used by me for illustrating the ethnological fact that the different races of the world possess certain fundamental anatomical peculiarities, especially in the contour and size of their heads, thus showing that race distinction is natural and not merely arbitrary; that there are savages in the interior of Africa and certain hill-tribes in India, who require first to be humanised, as Dr. Mandsley says, before they can be civilised. I further stated that caste system in India must have originally, at least to a certain extent, an ethnological basis, and that those enthusiasts among reformers who passionately wish for an amalgamation of castes should not altogether ignore this basis. This was the purport of what I spoke in connection with the doctrine of heredity. I never said that there was a horse or an ass distinction between the Brahmins and non-Brahmins, but I did say that there was such a distinction between the civilised and the savage. I think I have been sufficiently plain, and hope therefore that there will be no longer any misunderstanding about this horse and ass question, nor any misrepresentation of "the Poona Brahminic ideal of Hindu nationality."—Yours, &c.,

GANESH KRISHNA GARDE.

Poona, June 29.

VAGARISM MADE WELCOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The barefaced plagiarism exposed in the columns of your contemporary ought at all events to shut out the Parsee writer from Broach, for all time from the ambitious role of seeking local fame by the somewhat crude method of inditing arrant nonsense in those columns. Those who know, or rather did not know, the power of writing of the would-be Broach Addison always suspected that he would come to grief some day in the manner of the Nemesis that has overtaken him. Even in the parish of Broach itself, the wonder had for a long time past ceased to grow that his "small head should carry all he know," for they knew there it did not carry the all. The wonder that abides, however, both there and here, as well as at places where Parsees do congregate, is that the columns of a journal which very often shuts out important matter on the score of want of space should be devoted *ad libitum* to the publication of effusions emanating from that head! He has had no reputation as a public writer or moralist which might invest his writings with any value, and he is well known to have merely provincial views, which utterly unfit him to pronounce an opinion on men and manners of town. Yet it is on these very topics that your contemporary has trumpeted forth his last expressed opinions in a leader which lent them the corroboration and sanction which should never have been given to the flimsy views that naturally scandalised a whole community. Men of irresponsible and uncultivated thought, like him, would find their right position in the world very soon, did not credulous journalists come to their aid in the way your contemporary has done this week, and on a dozen previous occasions. I am prepared to grant that an unwary or unsuspecting editor may be led to insert such effusions now and then if they bear on the surface the semblance of sense and truth. But even dearth of interesting matter and racy contributions cannot condone such prostitution of a journal's space and functions, and the least that your contemporary can do is to express its regret for having allowed the most enlightened of Indian communities to be slandered with respect to its domestic, social and moral attributes by one who now stands confessed to the world as a wholesale plagiarist.—Yours, &c.,

M. B.

July, 1.

LONDON NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 3.

WHITSUNTIDE is past, but we are making holiday in our usual way of flitting for a day or two from the mighty Metropolis, and in spite of small irregularities loudly complained of in the columns of newfamished dailies, our exodus, in point of number order, and comfort, would bear favourable comparison with any of the world-famed excursions, even if we look back to the trip of the Pilgrim Fathers, or even farther still, to that from the Land of Bondage. The busy *paterfamilias* puts up his shutters early in London, and evening finds him in straw hat with spade and bucket helping baby to throw up sandy bulwarks at Broadstairs, whilst the *mater*, sitting on an outspread mackintosh, watches her older offspring executing barefoot a damp war-dance in the shallow waves. The cyclist, free of care for time or tide, straps his tiny knapsack, soon gets clear of fog and smuts, and steers for the highways scented by stock and wall flower. Guided by his own sweet will, he rests just where he pleases under the shelter of a quaint roadside inn, or in the shadow of cathedral arches, or on a sunny hill-top overlooking fields of young green corn, golden-flowered rape, or the spiky Kent enclosures, that while the hops are young, look in their bareness like the giant metallic hairbrushes of advertisements. London sends forth its troops of volunteers and energetic pedestrians, its hordes of school-children in vans, its luxurious well-to-do people in carriages and pair, and its sporting section, high perched on brake or four in hand, its hundreds in yacht and steamer, and its tens of hundreds by that monster of many shrieks, the railway train; and yet it is not left a desert for even a day.

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Then there is the *per contra* side. From a radius of a hundred miles around come our country cousins for their annual glimpse of gaiety; for a week of wild delight in a half-depopulated city. Attired in costumes that first saw the light when Worth and Compagnie were yet in pinafores, we meet them trudging here and there, clinging at street-crossings to that refuge of lone womankind, the stalwart policeman; despite of provincial proprieties mounting on the top of tram or bus; frantically rushing to catch impossible trains, and altogether distinguishing themselves from the true-born Londoner, who is a being calculating, phlegmatic and self-contained. At the Academy, they are found with catalogue in hand, going systematically through the pictures from one to one thousand; later on, at the British Museum, drinking in knowledge by the bucketful about Rameses the Second, the Pompeian discoveries and the dynasty of the Pharoahs. Fresh as ever we hear their cheery laughter from the deck of the river steamboat, or the monkey house at the Zoo, or the Wild West show at Earl's Court; and not until the whistle of their homebound train sounds its shrill note of departure do they acknowledge that they are the least bit in the world weary of our paragon city.

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London is charming at present with sunshine, and bright with the freshness of the early summer on its parks and gardens, where lilac and laburnum and hawthorn, ignoring their smutty past, stretch over the enclosures to scent the air. There are throngs everywhere, throngs of foreigners who have come to see the Metropolis in its Jubilee bravery—throngs of ladies in costumes as gay as the flowers that peep through every balcony—throngs of men come back refreshed by the Whitsuntide relaxation to swell the tide of human life that surges up and down the streets of the great city. Coach and omnibus and cab bring in each their quota of business Sybarites, who, when the sun shines fiercely here, exchange their downy West End nests for a couch of country rosleaves. This is the time to drive to Hampton Court through the mile long avenue of chestnuts, which in the magnificence of full bloom scatter broadcast a shower of perfumed snow on the thousands who in carriage or donkey chaise or van come to do homage at the shrine of Flora.

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But every one has not time for Bushy Park. *Punch* shows the Speaker ringing the M. P.s back to their work, and a sorry sight he makes them. Haggard, jaded and disreputable, they look more like that gathering from the highways and byways, of the blind and the halt and the lame at the King's marriage feast, than the chosen ones of the constituencies of the United Kingdom. However such as they are, they have to be in their places, and if they do not get through much work there, at least they help to fill the columns of the daily papers.

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At Westminster Abbey the work of preparation is going on fast. Some of the galleries were a failure, they could not be filled with safety, and so wisely rather than mar the Jubilee Day, by the risk of a crash, they have cut down the number of invitations. Mr. Shipton, on behalf of the working men, was handed fifty tickets. I wonder on what principle they will be distributed. One of the important questions of the day is whether it is finally decided that widowers and bachelors who are members of Parliament are to be debarred from being accompanied by ladies at the Jubilee service in Westminster Abbey. The number of bachelors and widowers in the House is not very large, and yet cruel fate, which has already curtailed their allowance of domestic felicity, condemns them to still further exclusion from the delight shared by their happier married brother of walking triumphantly up the nave of the Abbey with a beauty on their arms. It is a brutal and selfish tyranny of the elated majority over a helpless and downcast minority. If the question at issue were to be decided by the country, the feeling would be general and the decision unanimous that on so auspicious an occasion as the Jubilee day, every M. P. Jack of them, should have his Jill.

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The *Pall Mall* gives a table showing the cost of seeing the Royal Pageant. It is curious how people are willing to pay £200 for looking out of a window on a possibly stifling Midsummer day at a sight which they could have permanently photographed for half-a-crown. It is a doubtful pleasure to be crowded all day in a hot room, even though Royalty in semi-State be passing by at a given hour. There is great discontent among those that appreciate the difference in the affair being semi-State. People are almost tearful over the lamentable fact that there will be no walking footmen in scarlet. It seems a pity that so trivial a luxury should be denied them on a day that comes but once in a lifetime. There need be no precedent, I think, for making the Jubilee as grand as grand can be. What was done in the past, or what will be in future cannot affect us. We shall never see another English Queen's Jubilee. It is our money that is spent now, therefore it is our wishes that should be consulted.

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Time was—not so long ago—when the House of Commons was regarded by "ins" and "outs" alike, with pride or with envy, as the best Club in London. There was a massacre of the innocents at the end of every Session, but that was an exciting finish leading to the grouse and the partridge shooting. No one then made it a matter of reproach that the work of the Empire was not done; for nobody seemed particularly to care whether it was done or not. Of late the superstition grows that the object of a Legislature is to legislate, and not to be a Club. The result is depressing. Sir John Gorst, M.P., while denying a statement that he was about to sever his Parliamentary connection with Chatham, remarks that many men are becoming tired of political life, "so harassing and worrying and incessant are the claims which are now made upon them by the present deadlock in Parliamentary Government. Ministers who have first to attend to the duties of their office, and are then expected to be at the House from the hour of meeting to its rise, perhaps at four or five o'clock in the morning, find life hardly worth living for, and are often in the mood to retire from political life altogether." The result we have on the word of others as well as Sir John Gorst; many members of Parliament are longing to cut the whole business, and leave the Parliamentary mill to grind as slowly, if not quite so fine, as other mills that have a great deal of work to do, and do it, without having recourse to the closure.

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The "present" deadlock! The deadlock was a matter of hard fact fifteen or twenty years ago, and it arose from the enormous mass of the amount of work to be done in proportion to the number of members of iron constitution who were prepared to labour all day and speak all night in the attempt to do it—an attempt quite beyond the physical powers of honourable members made of only flesh and blood. Obstruction would never have been invented but that the perpetual clogging of the Parliamentary wheels suggested the possibility of stopping them altogether. Will the closure end the "deadlock?" It will lead straight and inevitably to a grand smash, for it is the open confession that the old Parliamentary machine has been tried, and found wanting under the exigencies of modern civilization. The lines of the best Club in London are no longer cast in pleasant places. Had Carlyle lived a little longer, he and Lord Wolseley would now together see the end of "the talking shop."

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The *Standard* quotes some paragraphs from M. Ernest Renan on the rights of the people, which though written presumably for France, apply equally well elsewhere. This is one of M. Renan's axioms: "That to dispose of populations these should be previously consulted, but this (modern) way of seizing people by the throat, and saying to them, you speak our language, therefore you belong to us," will not do; poor humanity, which is treated too much like a flock of sheep, will end by getting sick of it. M Renan goes on to say "what constitutes a nation is not the fact of speaking the same tongue or belonging to the same ethnographical group: it is to have achieved great things in the past and the desire to do more in the future. The right of populations to decide their fate is the only solution of the difficulties of the present time. The great men who at present rule the destinies of peoples entertain nothing but contempt for such silly ideas, but there is a reason which has hardened me against the disdain of too confident politicians. During the time I have been enabled to observe human affairs, I have met with eight or ten schools of statesmen, which were convinced of their possession of wisdom, and treated those who called them in question with supreme irony. A higher irony, that of fate, has cruelly belied these mushroom infallibles, yet this has not made the rest more modest." No; Mr. Smith is not a whit more modest than Lord Randolph Churchill, or Mr. Gladstone.

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People have talked a good deal lately about the Queen having rescinded the order which excluded divorced ladies from Court. It is not a fact that there is an arrangement to that effect, but those who have seen letters on the subject say that her Majesty having, I suppose, made inquiries into the rights of the case, has signified to Lady Colin Campbell that she would be received at her Majesty's drawing-room again, though it was not desirable perhaps that she should put in an appearance this year. Lady Colin Campbell naturally enough resented the purification by time that was apparently assumed to be necessary. If she is considered worthy to be received again, why not at once? This view was discussed in august quarters, with the result that the social fingerpost has pointed again in Lady Colin's direction, and it was made known to her that she might be presented at once; however, Lady Colin Campbell has not as yet availed herself of the Royal favour.

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The time is gone by in France when Royal relics fetched a fancy price. The hair of Marie Antoinette and of the Comte d'Artois and Duc de Berri and a number of other interesting mementoes were sold lately for £4-15-0. Taken at the flood, the cult of the English political saint pays better. Mrs. Gladstone is able to realize a nice little sum for her schools from the sale of the G. O. M.'s chips, which have an advantage over more frail relics in being able to be turned to a useful account as firewood when the devotion to them has waned. Mrs. Gladstone will next Wednesday open a fancy fair at Brighton to defray the expenses of a new Liberal Club for the district. I hear that Marylebone is to start a Women's Liberal Association also, though the Liberal men there are, I hear, are lamentably inert.

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Benefits are the order of the day. Werner was announced to be played once and once only on Wednesday, and high prices were consequently paid for seats by those who wished to see Irving in a new role. On Friday his admirers will again have an opportunity of seeing him in "Faust," which is to be performed in aid of the Paris Opera Comique employés. The dismal tragedy, though it is now a nine days' wonder, has not ceased to occupy the public attention, and though the work of clearing the ruins is finished, many people are missing, who it must be supposed were altogether consumed, otherwise we cannot account for the discrepancy between the numbers of the found and the missing. It is said that the Opera Comique Company have been invited to London, and I daresay it would be, on the whole, a good speculation for the theatrical manager who receives them; for independent of their ability to fill a house, which is undoubted, the morbid taste for horrors which Londoners share equally with our Parisian neighbours would draw many who are totally ignorant of the language to see and hear those who acquired notoriety by having gone even unscathed through the terrible ordeal of fire. At the Eleusis Liberal and Radical Club, where the working men of South Kensington and Chelsea meet on Sunday evenings for addresses and debate, there have been a series of lectures on Ireland as it was, as it is, and as it will be. If talking could arrange the affairs of a nation, Ireland would be the best managed country in the world, unfortunately, talking only increases the muddle we have got ourselves into. When a man has the gout, every one kindly offers a panacea, but the din of sympathy and condolence is more distracting than the disease.

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At Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, Miss Adelaide Detchon, an American lady, is giving a series of recitals, the subjects mostly being of a serious and pathetic kind. Americans usually have a vein of deep pathos in their nature, and Miss Detchon, a very beautiful and very graceful woman, dressed by Worth and Company in trailing garments that do justice to the perfect lines of her figure, appeals to the sympathies of her audience in all she says and does. The *mise en scene* and accessories are done by Liberty and Co; everything is in harmony with the beautiful speaker, and everything is in consequence a pleasant success.

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Somebody who is rich and speculative has bought Alma Tadema's picture of "The Women of Amphissa." They say six thousand has been paid for it, with the hope of making more in the coming by and bye, when it finds its way to the show rooms of Christy and Manson. Buying the favorite of a race-course is one way of money making, and buying the pet of the picture gallery another. Both are often profitable.

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Some time ago Lord Cadogan offered a donation of £500 to provide an organ for Chelsea Town Hall, Lady Cadogan supplementing the gift by fifty pounds. I do not know the way or wherefore, but it was decided that an organ was undesirable, and so Lord Cadogan has changed the destiny of his gift. He now offers £300 towards restoring the organ of St. Luke's Church, Chelsea, and £300 worth of books for the free library which the ratepayers have lately decided on supporting. Lady Cadogan gives the £50 already offered for books, and Lord Cadogan promises a ninety-nine years' lease of a site for the building at a nominal rent. This is satisfactory for Chelsea.

CROWDED JAILS IN BURMA.

NOTWITHSTANDING that ten times the usual number of convicts were transferred from Lower Burma to the Andamans or to Indian jails during the past year, all the jails in the Province were, owing to the severe irruption of dacoity, crowded beyond their capacity. There are altogether fourteen jails in Lower Burma, containing accommodation for 7,932, but as the daily average population during the past year was 8,291, there was necessarily much overcrowding.

It appears from Dr. Sinclair's report on the prison administration of this province that the only jails in which the maximum population was less than the number of prisoners which could be accommodated in in the ordinary prison buildings were those at Akyab, Moulmein, Kyaukpyu, and Tavoy. The jails at Sandoway, Toungoo, and Mergui were overfull during part of the year, and in all the other jails in the province the population was throughout the year in excess of the number for which regular accommodation was provided. The jails which suffered most severely were those at Shwegyin, where the maximum population was five times the normal number, and Thayetmyo, where the daily average population was 952 and the number which could properly be accommodated was 572. The surplus population was accommodated in verandahs, hospitals, civil wards, workabeds, and temporary buildings; and as much relief as possible was afforded by the transfer of prisoners to less crowded [illegible]. But the most efficient measure of relief was the monthly transfer of 120 convicts to Port Blair and 150 to Indian jails, which was carried out under the orders of the Government of India for several months. The result was the transfer from the province of 1,898 convicts. At Thayetmyo, Bassein, Toungoo, and Shwegyin fresh buildings are being erected, and ample accommodation will be provided, it is hoped, in the course of the current year.

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL—In Throat Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M. D., Physician to the Westminster Hospital, writes:—"The value of Dr. de Jongh's Cod-Liver Oil as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pointe, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole consignees.—Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE EXTENSION OF BOMBAY.

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, C.S.I., has written some interesting replies to the interrogatories of the Committee on the Extension of Bombay. As a member of the Municipal Corporation and Town Council, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee has for many years played a conspicuous part in the Administration of the affairs of the City, and has seen as much as any one, perhaps, of its growth and progress; and doubtless his views will be of considerable assistance to the Committee in dealing with the complexities of the very difficult question which they have been asked to consider and report upon. The questions of most general and immediate interest in the Committee's catalogue of queries are those relating to vacant spaces adapted as building sites. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee suggests that the Collector of Bombay, the Executive Engineer, and the Municipal Commissioner, or the Executive Engineer to the Municipality would be best able, with the assistance of the records of their respective offices, to supply the fullest and minutest information required under this head. He only refers in general terms to large tracts of land which might be utilised for building purposes. For instance:—

1. The Esplanade generally so called, east and west of the Esplanade Main Road, and its environs.
2. The whole of the reclaimed ground known as the Kennedy Sea Face.
3. Certain plots of Government land at Chowpatty.
4. The whole of the land comprised within the area known as the Flats.
5. Large parts of cocoanut and other plantations at Girgaum and Chowpatty and other districts of the City.

Mr. Dosabhoy regrets that when the Ramparts were removed some well-considered scheme was not adopted as to the extent and manner in which the Esplanade should be encroached upon; and he reminds us of a fact, which is sometimes lost sight of, that the old Esplanade existed not as a "lung to in the heart" of the city, to borrow his own expression, but as an open space close to the sea-shore, and on which the people used to "squat and enjoy the sea-breeze of an evening."

If this Esplanade had existed as a lung in the midst of the town, or rather between the habitations in the west and east of this southern part of the city, no sane man would have proposed the appropriation of that space for building purposes. But remove the sepoys' pandalls and bungalows in the Marine Lines, and what have we got to the west of the Esplanade? Nothing but the sea. Large open spaces are undoubtedly necessary as lungs in the heart of the town. Speaking of the Esplanade it must not be forgotten that here the city is only two miles broad with the sea on both sides. We, therefore, do not imperatively require a lung here. I, therefore, think the Esplanade might be appropriated for building purposes in such a way as not to interfere with the free passage of the sea-breezes to the eastern parts of the fort.

Without attempting to usurp the functions of the architect or engineer by framing a detailed scheme for covering the Esplanade with masonry, Mr. Dosabhoy urges that in the event of its being decided to build on it broad roads and open spaces should be left so as to admit of the free passage of air.

I would suggest that a row of buildings should be erected on both sides of the Esplanade Main Road, commencing from the Cathedral High School on one side and the Church Gate Station Road on the other, as far down as the point at which the Cruickshank Road crosses on the one side and the Framjee Cowasjee Tank on the other. These buildings should not be heavy looking, as some of our public buildings are, nor be hampered by hard conditions as to architecture and facings; all that should be insisted upon is a degree of appearance and uniformity of style and elevation, like the buildings in the Elphinstone Circle or the handsome terraces in the west end of London, with the addition of little gardens in front of each block. The Esplanade Main Road with its handsome buildings on both sides, with nice little gardens and a broad foot-path would then be the principal road of Bombay. I would also run a similar line of buildings along both sides of the Cruickshank Road from the Elphinstone School, of course without interfering with the Cama Hospital, the space in the front of which should be laid out as a garden to bring it in a line with the proposed buildings. I would also suggest the erection of a row of buildings on the vacant site to the south of the Carnac Road in a line with St. Xavier's College. If this be adopted, it will be absolutely necessary for Government to buy up some of the chawls on the opposite side, and after demolishing them to erect other buildings thereon in uniformity with the new buildings proposed to be erected on the opposite side.

Like Mr. Arthur Crawford, Mr. Dosabhoy would do away with the Government Mews, and he would add the site to the open space left between the proposed rows of building. Here is an alternative proposal:—

If the proposal for the erection of a row of buildings on both sides of the Esplanade Main Road should not meet with approval, it would be worth while to consider whether a fine broad road running parallel with the Esplanade Main Road should not be made in the middle of this Esplanade and buildings erected on both sides of it, as proposed in the case of the Esplanade Main Road. No parade-ground will be required here, as the sepoys' lines are proposed to be removed elsewhere.

Mr. Dosabhoy would not, of course, rob us of the Esplanade Bandstand and its surroundings which form one of the most pleasant evening resorts in Bombay. The oval in front of the Sailors' Home on which the Government have allotted a site for the proposed Municipal Hall and Offices might, he thinks, be covered with hotels and clubs and offices and residences, the ground-floors being used for shops only. This is not a new idea, as, perhaps, Mr. H. M. Phipson could tell Mr Dosabhoy. Some years ago a scheme was under consideration for building a hotel, which would cover the greater part of the oval in front of the Sailors' Home, and be a second edition of the Hotel Metropole in London. Magnificent plans were prepared and efforts were made to organise a company of English capitalists to build it. The project, however, seems to have hung fire.

As regards the Kennedy Sea Face, Mr. Dosabhoy proposes that the whole of the reclaimed ground lying to the west of the B. B. and C. I. Railway line from Churney Road Station to Marine Lines Station should be built upon.

If the Kennedy Sea Face is to be appropriated for buildings, it would be highly desirable to reclaim the basin in front of the Khote foot-path, that is to say, from a point opposite Dadysett's bungalow, on the Walkeshwur Road, to a point opposite the Churney Road Station, so as to continue the villas from the foot of the Walkeshwur Road as far as the Marine Lines Station. For the same purpose it is also desirable to reclaim the basin lying about half-way between the Marine Line and Church Gate Stations. If these scheme be carried out, what a nice and beautiful suburban part of the town would it be within a few minutes' drive from the Fort. The facilities afforded by the B. B. and C. I. Railway line would make this locality much sought after, affording, as it does, all the advantages of a pure sea-breeze, and situated midway between the Fort and Malabar Hill. I think I ought to mention here that the B. B. and C. I. Rail way line should be shifted to the extreme west of the reclaimed ground as Back Bay, instead of, as it now is, between the Queen's Road and the Kennedy Sea Face, to the great inconvenience of the public. It will be absolutely necessary to do so, if buildings are to be permitted on the Kennedy Sea Face as above suggested.

It is a matter of surprise to Mr. Dosabhoy that the large-carts of cocoanut and other plantations at Girgaum, Chowpatty and other districts of the city, whose owners have been clamouring that the Abkari Department has made their property valueless, have not been laid out as building sites.

One has to stand on the grounds of the Parsi Towers of Silence to see at one glance what a vast expanse of land is covered by cocoanut plantations at Girgaum and Chowpatty. I would, therefore, suggest that Government should acquire the whole of the block generally known as Chowpatty which may be thus described:—On the north by the line from the foot of the Siri Road running along the toe of the Chowpatty Hill to the foot of Tulsi pipe line bank (coming down from the Malabar Hill Reservoir), thence in a straight line to the foot of the flight of steps leading to the Parsi Towers of Silence, and from thence in a line to the junction of Gowalia Tank, Breach Candy and Gaumdevi Roads. On the east by the line from the junction of Gowalia Tank, Breach Candy and Gaumdevi Roads, along Breach Candy Road, Long Dammar bank, or the low level road on the west of Kennedy bridge, along the cattle-pound, and along Girgaum Road, up to Scott's stables. On the south, by the line running across Scott's stables behind the Bombay United Spinning Mills, from Girgaum Road to Chowpatty Level Crossing, and on the west by the Queen's Road from Chowpatty Level Crossing to the foot of Siri Road. The block comprises an area of 467,632 yards, or 96 acres.

Mr. Dosabhoy believes that building sites of moderate size for bungalows would fetch handsome prices, and he thinks that many people with large families would be glad to live there, being nearer to the Fort. As regards the Flats, Mr. Dosabhoy refers the Committee to the well-known views of Mr. Ollivant on the subject.

ABKARI GRIEVANCES IN SURAT.

A NUMBER of the owners of toddy trees in the Pandi taluka of the Surat district consider themselves aggrieved by reason of certain heavy and unauthorised restrictions which have been placed on the drawing and sale of toddy by the Collector and they have therefore petitioned Government praying for redress. Formerly, it appears the owners of toddy trees in the taluka enjoyed complete immunity from taxation, and the sale of the "ryots" beverage would be carried on without let or hindrance, but when the Abkari Act came into force the revenue officer with all

ANNUS AUREOLUS.

AN ODE ON THE JUBILEE OF THE EMPRESS VICTORIA.

Now the winter of sorrow is over,
And the season of waiting is done,
'Mid acclaim of the people who love her
Our Lady steps forth in the sun;
The grass saith beneath and the blue sky above her,
The realms she hath welded to one!
'Tis Jubilee here, and 'tis Jubilee yonder
As far as the sun round her Empire doth wander,
From the East to the West wakes the world in her honour,
The sunrise and sunset flush splendour upon her,
Now winter is over and done!

Empress and Queen, the flowers and fruits of nations
Are hers, upon the footstool of thy throne;
Amid the thronging hosts, the acclamations,
The trumpets of thy Jubilee are blown!
Glorious and glad, with pomp and pride resplendent,
Thy subject spirits come and wait attendant,
Queenly and proud, a queenly sibyl-maiden,
Comes India, clad in wool of strange device,
With feathers from the fables Eastern Aidem,
Of flowered gems and gold and spice;
On a white elephant she rides, while round her
Rides baying hounds her spotted tigers run—
Black-brow'd as night, to her who tamed and crowned her
She comes, with fiery eyes that front the sun.

AUSTRALIA follows, in a chariot golden—
Drawn by black heifers; on the chariot's side
An ocean eagle sits with white wings folden,
And o'er her head float wild fowl purple-dyed.
Tottoo'd TASMANIA, with wild ringlets flowing,
Followed by savage hords and hinds, strides near.
CANADA comes moccasin'd, clearly blowing
Her forest horn, and brandishing her spear.
ALBION in martial mah with trident gleaming,
Leads agriculture and a lamb snow-white;
Blonde CALEDONIA, with glad tartan streaming
Back from her shoulder, leaves her lonely height,
And with her mountain SISTER, to the strumming
Of harp and pipe, joins the rejoicing throng.
The world is shadow'd with the swarms still coming
To hail their Queen with mirth and festal song!

For the winter of sorrow is over,
And gone are the griefs that have been,
'Mid acclaim of the people who love her
She comes to her glory, a Queen.
'Tis Jubilee here, and 'tis Jubilee yonder
As far as the sun round her Empire doth wander,
From the East to the West wakes the world in her honour,
The sunrise and sunset flush splendour upon her.
Unclouded, at peace, and serene?

Yet . . . who is this that rises up before her,
Ragged and hungry, blood upon her hands?
Smiteless beneath the heavens now smiling o'er her,
Wild grey-hair'd Erin on her island stands!
Loudly she orieth, "Crowned queen and mother,
If such thou art, redress my children's wrong;
Upraise the seed of Esau! Rid his brother
Restore to him the birthright stolen so long!
'Mid his fat flocks sits Jacob, unrepenting,
Yet starts with lifted wine-cup at my cry;
My children starve—my tribe is left lamenting—
My dwellings lie unroof'd beneath the sky.
Even the moss of pottage gives he never,
For which he bought the birthright long ago;
While joy in Jacob's vineyard flows for ever,
Esau preserves his heritage of woe!

Justice O Queen, or—" For the rest she clutches
Her naked knife, and laughs in shrill despair.
O Queen and Empress, by the piteous touches
Of Love's anointing fingers, hear her prayer;
Let not thy Jubilee be stained, O mother,
By the old sin the sinful past hath known.
The wrongs this Esau suffers from his brother
Are blood-stains on the brightness of thy throne!

Now the winter of sorrow is ended,
And the season of waiting is fled,
Let the blessing by all man attended
On Esau and Erin be shed!
'Tis Jubilee here, and 'tis Jubilee yonder
As far as the sun round thine Empire doth wander;
But Esau roams outcast and homeless, O mother,—
At night on the rocks, near the tents of his brother,
The weary one pillows his head!

Bright and beauteous, Lady, is thy splendour,
The waves of life leap round thee like a sea—
Smiling thou hearest, happy-eyed and tender,
The silver clarions of thy Jubilee!
And yet . . . O God! what shrouded shapes of pity,
Are these who cry unto thee from afar?
Huddling beneath the gas, in the dark city,
Hagar and Ishmael wail their evil star!
For Hagar still at kings' and rich men's doors driven,
And Magdalen still crawls from door to door,
And he who cast no stone, and promised Heaven,
Bade her repent and go, and sin no more.
Long, long, hath she repented, tho' foul fetters
Still bind her to the sin without a name;
And on the children's hearts the crimson letters
Tell to a cruel world the mother's shame.
But thou, too, art a mother, Queen appointed,
And thou, too, hast thy children! Wherefore, heed
The crying of the lost one, who anointed
Thy master's feet, and gave her sinless seed!
Feed Hagar and her little ones, whose crying
Pierces the heart of pity to the core!
Find Magdalen, from shrine to shrine still flying,
And say to him who stones her as of yore:
"The time hath come for justice in full measure,
For him who shares the sin to share the stain;
No longer shall my triumph or my pleasure
Be troubled by my broken sister's pain!"
O Lady, such a word of vindication
Shall valse all thy splendour twentyfold;
Hagar's new gladness, Magdalen's salvation,
Would be a brighter crown than that of gold!

For the season of waiting is o'er,
And the winter of sorrow is done,
'Mid acclaim of the people who love her
Our Lady steps forth in the sun.
'Tis Jubilee here, and 'tis Jubilee yonder
As far as the sun round her Empire doth wander,
If the weary and outcast are weeping no longer,
The wrong'd stands erect, as her feet kneels the wronger,
For the golden year has began!

The Golden Year! How loudly and how gladly
The trumpets of thy Jubilee are blown!
But . . . what is this that loometh out so sadly
Yonder, beyond the shining of thy throne?
Christ's Tree? A cloud of blackness doth enfold it,
Beneath it weeping shapes their wild arms toss—
Alas! the bright sun strikes, and we behold it—
The tree of man's invention, not the cross!
Blackest of blots upon thy throne pure golden
Usest this foul growth of evil, with its root
Deep as the roots of Hell, this upas olden
With blood for blossoms, flesh and blood for fruit!
And weeping angels of the empyrean
Look down in shame and sorrow from the sky,
While followers of bloodless Galilean
With impious rites lead deathless Cain to die!
While this Tree bears, O Queen, while earth is scoted
With its black shadow, woe to thine and thee!
The air around thy throne shall be polluted,
And Hell must laugh, to hear thy Jubilee!

By the hope and the faith thou dost cherish
By summer now breaking serene,
Let the Tree of man's cruelty perish,
The cross of man's mercy be seen!
'Tis Jubilee here, and 'tis Jubilee yonder,
As far as the sun round thine Empire doth wander,
But, long as these boughs of the upas are bearing,
The sound of sad weeping, of bitter despairing,
Shall trouble thy glory, O Queen!

O merry music! Drums and fifes are sounding,
Thy realm is resonant from sea to sea!
A million hearts are gladdening and bounding
To the great glory of thy Jubilee!
Yet . . . who are these that thy proud throne environ,
That, ring'd around by swords, with shout and laugh
Drag forth the monsters from whose mouths of iron
The frail Sepoy was blown like bloodiest chaff?
Thy warriors? Thine? Not His who came proclaiming
Love's gospel, while earth's kings knelt down to hear?
O Queen, then Fire and Sword surround thee, shaming
The peace and plenty of thy Golden Year?
O hearken! From the lonely desert places,
From graves thy hosts have dug these latter years,
The cry of wailing tribes and wounded races
Breaks on thy queendom with a sound of tears;
And while in cottages and princely towers
Pale English widows weep and orphans moan,
Death comes to set his pallid funeral flowers
And yew-trees, round the footstool of thy throne.

Yet gone are the seasons of sorrow
And winter hath vanish'd (men say)!
Shall Famine and Fire come to-morrow
And add to the horrors of to-day?
'Tis Jubilee here, and 'tis Jubilee yonder,
As far as the sun round thine Empire doth wander,
Yet Cain rears his altar and slays his frail brother,
And men who should cherish and love one another
Go smiling to torture and slay!

Listen, O Empress, to the fearful voices
That pierce across the thunder of thy State,
Beyond the throng that gladly sings and rejoices
Th. flocks of human misery weep and wait.
They know thee great and good, O Queen and mother,
Thy hunger for the blessing of thy hand;
But I woe is in his pride forgets his brother,
And Haste wanders from the banished thro' the land.
Unquick, thine Argus's rod with gentle fingers,
Touch hearts of stone with pity till the fountains start,
Shed summer on the isle where winter lingers,
Fill the black void in Cain's aching heart!
Rebuke thy legions! Bid the sun crouch before thee,
Nor fearing still, draw the sword!
Let doves, not battle-ravens, hover o'er thee,
And Christ, not Moloch, decree thy festal board!

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Manitoba, 1,836 tons, Captain J G Hawsagar, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, laden with a general cargo.

THE steamer Akola, Captain Count feil, was cleared out, last evening, for Zanzibar. P She carriges general cargo and five passengers on deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Chanda, 1,304 tons, Captain J R Govin, sailed yesterday, laden with a general cargo for Coast and Calcutta.

THE steamer Peshwa, 1,399 tons, Captain W R Wright, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon, with a general cargo, and sixteen deck passengers from Calcutta (June 9) and coast.

THE Anchor Line steamer Persia, 2,317 tons, Captain R Hutchinson, sailed yesterday, for Liverpool, with a general cargo and the two cabin passengers, Captain W Humphries and Mr J Hanson.

THE steamer Bangalore, 1,310 tons, arrived in Bombay on Thursday evening last, under Captain G J W Baldwin, from Jedda. She has brought from thence a cargo of loose cotton, and 58 deck passengers on board.

THE B I S N Co's coasting steamer Pachuuba, sailed under Captain J W Leningstone, last evening, for Karachi, laden with a general cargo and with the following passengers on board:—Signaller E Wilson, Mr Abdoola Hoosain, and deck, for Karachi.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

1ST JULY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Nubia	2319	T. G. Knox	A	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Persia	2317	Hutchinson	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Rohilla	2251	R. F. Briscoe	C	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Deccan	2052	Case	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Rochliff	1497	J. L. Baxter	E	C. Eduljee.
,, C. Murray	1372	Warfolk	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Manitoba	1386	J. G. Hawsagar.	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Brookfield	1599	A. Stabell	H.J	Beyts Craig & Co
,, Greystroke	1377	P.W. Sherrwood	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Kashgar	2340	C. Gadd	L	P. & O. Co.
,, M. Hall	2646	C. Barnes	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Sacrabosco	1476	Thompson	N	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Germania	1962	W. H. Thomas	O	Beyts Craig & Co
,, Kt. Errant	2289	McGill	P	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Worsley Hall	2240	J. Vernill	Q	E. Bates & Co.
,, St. Oswald	1801	G. Davey	Ibis	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Lord Charlmont	2055	Bocquet	Off Side	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Tarpeia	1182	H. Care		Ralli Brothers.
Ship Ardencraig	2071	Humphries		Walsh Lovett & Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
30	Bangalore (s)	Baldwin	Jedda, June 15.
	Peshwa (s)	Wright	Calcutta, June 9.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
1	Congo (s)	Green	Havre.
	City of Philadelphia	Winn	Antwerp.
	Manitoba (s)	Hawsagar	Antwerp.
	Pachuuba (s)	Livingstone	Karachi.
	Chanda (s)	Gavin	Coast and Calcutta.
	Persia (s)	Hutchinson	Liverpool.

The steamer Bangalore commenced to load yesterday for Aden, Hoodeida and Jedda.

The steamer Akola, Pfeil, was cleared out yesterday for Zanzibar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

June.
27, Armenia s ..... Gibson ..... Liverpool, May 12.

DEPARTURE.

June 27.—Ship Candahar.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June
28 Carbet Castle .... Cape Town.
29 Sirdhana s .... Bombay.
Khandalla s .... Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

June.
28 Patna s .... Bombay.
Thames s .... London.
Malabar s .... Calcutta.
29 C. Drummond s .... London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JUNE 23.

Alban, Lt, Bo, 13th B I, from duty.

JUNE 30.

Leonard, Capt, Bo, 1st N Lanc Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Dowell, Lt, Bo, 1st N Lanc Regt, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 30.

Alban, Lt, Bo, 13th B I, on duty, to Nasserabad.
Acklom, Major, Bl, The Connaught Rangers, to join, to Jalander.

JULY 1.

Townsend, Capt, Bo R A, on duty, to Kirkee.
Macmahon, Capt, Bo, G M G's Dept, on duty, to Poona.

GRAFFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 10.

These PILLS act with great mildness, and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Disease and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action They are invaluable to Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH—A few drops of the liquid "Florline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from Il parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Florline" be a, composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and th greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 1 Rs. 4 Them in and Re. 1 names throughout the world. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at Rs. 4, Rs. 2 and Re. 1 per Bottle. Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Farringdon-road, London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall (s), 129 bales wool, R Amerchand; 50 bales cotton, C Mowji and Co; 355 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 60 cwts ginger, P Hurji; 43 bales cotton, and 32 bales wool, D Bhimji; 794 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 150 cwts coir yarn, F L Battleboi; 8 bales wool, B Javerchand; 50 bales wool, E Adamji

St Regulus (s), 400 bales cotton fly, F Battleboi; 10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 900 cwts wheat, Ewart, Latham and Co; 130 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kangra (s), Hghds chutney, A Salmon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Sacrobosco (s), 800 cwts, linseed Toussaint and Boutillier.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Murray (s), 11,897 cwts wheat, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Wm Bell and Co; 110 bales cotton, and 2,001 cwts rapeseed, A Blaccheck and Co; 3,000 cwts wheat, F Masotty and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co.

St Oswald (s), 5,500 cwts rapeseed, Punnett and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Blaccheck and Co; 466 cwts groundnuts, Lyon and Co; 999 cwts poppyseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR BORDEAUX.

Teelin Head (s), 3 000 cwts wheat, The Bo Co Ld.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nizam (s), 30 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore (s), 15,760 cwts wheat, The Bo Co, Ld.
Athabasca (s), 499 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.
Worsley Hall (s), 589 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co.
Germania (s), 993 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Singapore (s), 1,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Singapore (s), 110 bales cotton, The Bo Co, Ld.

FOR KOBE

Deccan (s), 32 bales twist, The Khatao M S and W Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Deccan (s), 200 bales cotton, B Fakeerchand; 56 bales cotton, A Joosub; 50 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 4 bales cotton, C Ebhram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Deccan (s), 18 bales twist, The Khatao M S and W Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chanda (s), 116 bales cotton, R Luchmandas.

JULY 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall (s), 2 bales wool, R Amerchand; 38 bales wool, T Chimandas; 300 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 115 bales wool, Mottee Jaitha; 38 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 13 bales hides, Edward Bates and Co.

Father Roy (s), 1,500 cwts myrabolams, R Vunmalee.
St Regulus (s), 200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 48 cwts ginger, B Poonsee.

FOR LONDON.

Nizam (s), 6 packages Indian tea, C C de Souza.
Kangra (s), 3,000 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR HULL.

Othello (s), 3,000 cwts myrabolams, H Gokaldas; 1,050 cwts wheat, Warder and Co.

Sacrobosco (s), 2,000 cwts wheat, Toussaint and Boutillier.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bedouin (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

St Oswald (s), 10,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros 999 cwts poppyseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 457 cwts groundnuts, Lyon and Co.

Clan Murry (s), 2,000 cwts rapeseed, 699 cwts groundnuts and 3,000 cwts poppyseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 6,800 cwts rapeseed, Toussaint and Boutillier; 300 bales hemp, Volkart Bros; 375 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nizam (s), 150 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Nizam (s), 600 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nubia (s), 12,000 cwts groundcuts and 5,500 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

Brookfield (s), 3,115 cwts groundnuts and 272 cwts wheat, and 7,500 cwts gingelly seed, Lang Moir and Co.

Amana (s), 14,000 cwts wheat, and 26,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 1,500 cwts gingellyseed The Bo Co, Ld.

FOR HAVRE.

Rockliff (s), 7,999 cwts rapeseed, Louis, Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Germania (s), 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co 200 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat and 168 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

Athabaca (s) 110, bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR PALERMO.

Brookfield (s), 6,000 cwt. wheat, Lang, Moir and Co

FOR NAPLES.

Greystoke (s), 6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Deccan (s), 50 bales twist, H E Ellias and Co; 60 bales twist, C Ebhram; 25 bales twist, H E Ellias 20 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales cotton, B Humphry; 20 cases peacock feathers, G H Sawji

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDER

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commaudant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, July 2nd, 1887.

The Bombay Light Horse will Assemble at the Town Hall for sword Exercise at 4-30, p.m. this day, Saturday, the 2nd instant, all members are requested to attend.

By Order,
(Sd.) G. W. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Offciating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 30th June, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 2) p m

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·673
Temperature of the Air	81·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	73·2
Relative humidity of Air	843
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	8·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·5
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, W, SSE, WNW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	223
Fall of Rain	0·30
Total fall during month	21·07
,, ,, year	21·18
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st July	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS" in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not therefore purchase with out seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, "AGENTS WANTED."

FIGHTING IN AFGHANISTAN.

THE reports which have crossed the frontier from Afghanistan indicate that there has been further fighting. The Ameer has not only to reckon with the Ghilzais, but he has enemies who appear to be able to give him much trouble. According to one report a big fight occurred on the 18th inst., in Khost, between Mir Mahomed Khan and the Governor of Abdul Wahid. The latter appears to have been defeated, but Mir Mahomed purchased his victory—granting that he gained a victory—at the loss of about sixty men. A force from Cabul has reached Jaji Argob, and is making its way to engage the rebels. There seems some doubt whether the Shinwaris have been fighting in Khost, at any rate in as large force as represented by native correspondents; because the bulk of the force with Nur Mahomed is composed of Mungals and Sadhs with some Ghilzais; while in the first fight he was assisted by Ali Sherzais and other neighbouring tribes, who have since returned to their homes.

Desultory skirmishing has also taken place between the Amir's troops and the Southern Ghilzais; but nothing decisive had occurred up to the date of the departure of the messenger from Ghazni. The Northern Ghilzais are, however, said to be wavering and departing from their neutral attitude, and to have promised to join the southern tribes immediately after the present "Eed" festival, which closes the Ramzan fast; when heavy fighting was expected to come off with definite results. It is said to be the popular opinion that the Amir's rule is on its last legs; and that the tribes of Eastern Afghanistan seem very generally pleased at the prospect of its early expiry.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO POISON A BRITISH REGIMENT.

THE *Railway Service Gazette* publishes a sensational account of an attempt to poison the Manchester Regiment, stationed at Agra. A correspondent, to whom credit for reliability is given, furnishes the following particulars of the incident to which no political importance is attached:—

It seems that some seventy men belonging to the Manchester Regiment shortly after visiting the canteen were seized with violent attacks of vomiting which created a suspicion that something was wrong with the beer. The beer on tap was accordingly examined when it was found to contain arsenic. Several other hogsheads were then examined and to the consternation of those engaged in the tests the beer in every one of them was found to be poisoned by the introduction of arsenic. The dastardly attempt is not considered to have been made with any political object, but it is somewhat strange that only those casks containing beer for the Manchester Regiment were found to have been poisoned. A cask that had just been tapped at the Sergeants' Mess, Royal Artillery, was tested and found to contain arsenic, but it had been previously marked for the Manchester Regiment, which strengthens the belief that there is nothing political connected with the attempt, for had there been all the troops in the garrison would have been served alike. The whole of the beer in store at Agra is undergoing a strict chemical analysis and samples of each cask are being taken and sealed. Every enquiry is being made and rewards have been offered to try and discover the authors of this diabolical plot.

MADRAS.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF REGISTRATION.—Mr. G. Hamnett, Inspector-General of Registration, Madras, is spoken of as being compelled, under the Rules, to retire in September next, and Mr. Pringle is mentioned as his probable successor. Mr. Hamnett's retirement is by no means sure, as Government, it is understood are prepared to retain his services, and make his case an exceptional one. Mr. Hamnett's efficient management of the Registration Department has resulted in a very large and legitimate revenue to the State—a result which was noticed by the Government of India with much approval and satisfaction.—*Times*,

MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 18th to the 24th instant, 1 European, 6 East Indians, 11 Native Christians, 180 Hindus, and 42 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 240 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 240. The deaths are thus classified, viz, 2 from measles, 80 from fever, 24 from dysentery, 16 from diarrhœa, and 127 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 32·4 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 32·5 per 1,000 per annum.

BENGAL.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS PUNISHED.—A marked change for the better has been observable within the last month or two in the punishments inflicted by Calcutta Magistrates for the offence of cruelty to animals. Not only have fines of ten and fifteen rupees taken the place of fines of one rupee and two rupees; but persons in the position of gentlemen have been made to answer for cruelty as well as the miserable half-starved tikka gariwallahs. We hope the long-discouraged Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will see its opportunity and wake up to something like vigorous action. The wanton infliction of pain on dumb creatures is essentially a sign of barbarism, and here in India the British authorities are bound in duty and honour to show that such practices cannot be tolerated.—*Englishman*.

A WARNING TO INLAND STEAMER CAPTAINS.—Captain Wright, Master of the R. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Bengal, was charged at Calcutta by four Mahommedan firemen of the vessel with having assaulted them and destroyed their food. Mr. Cranenburgh appeared on behalf of the prosecution, and stated that on the day in question all the firemen went as usual in the evening to the after part of the vessel to offer their prayers and break their fast. While about taking their food, which was laid before them, the accused came aft, and without any apparent cause, indiscriminately assaulted the men, and kicked and scattered about the food, an act which seriously aggravated the offence. The accused pleaded guilty, urging as a provocation that the men were noisy. His Worship observed that that would not justify the accused in acting in the manner he did. Mr. Cranenburgh mentioned that the captain has earned a notoriety for assaulting his men, and was only the other day reprimanded by his employers for the offence. His Worship directed the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 20. The owners, we learn, have transferred the captain to another vessel.—*Indian Daily News*.

THE TROUBLES IN CRETE.

A DEPUTATION of Musulmans from Crete arrived in Constantinople on June 4, and were received on board by several of the Cretan residents. The deputation was composed of Abdullah Pasha, Sub-Governor of Crete; Mustapha Effendi Papuzalaki, one of the Candian deputies; Mustapha Effendi Capsaraki, deputy for Rethimo; and Ibrahim Beg deputy for Canea. A Christian deputation from Crete arrived the same day. The following are the demands, a telegram says, which it intends submitting to the Porte:—1. Two thirds of the revenue of the island to be ceded to Crete. 2. The administration and collection of the taxes to be ceded to the island. 3. The imposition of indirect taxes—namely, stamp dues and the tobacco and salt duties, to be ceded to the island. 4. The Porte to engage to ratify within three months all decision of the Cretan Assembly. 5. The Christians no longer to be represented in the Assembly by two thirds, but by an absolute majority. 6. The number of Christian or Musulman officials to be appointed in proportion to the Christain and Musulman population of the island, such officials, moreover, only to be chosen by the Assembly. The counter Mussulman deputation will oppose these damands. Lengthy pourparlers have been proceeding between Kiamil and Said Pashas, which, it is asserted, have reference to the Cretan question.

A Commission has been appointed, under the presidency of the Minister of Commerce, to investigate the claims of the Cretans. None of the Ambassadors will receive the Cretan deputation, the opinion being held by the Powers that the Cretan question is a purely domestic affair which should be settled between the Porte and the Cretans. The Grand Vizier has declared that he cannot discuss the Cretan demands until the proclamations exhorting the Cretans not to pay any taxes had been withdrawn, adding that the Cretans must observe the law. It is believed that as soon as this is done, and the Cretans have re-entered upon a legal course, the Porte will make some concessions, especially with reference to the Customs revenue. The Cretans will insist upon the acceptance of the 5th clause of their memorandum.

A *Standard* telegram from Constantinople says on June 8:—The Cretan Deputation was received yesterday by the Grand Vizier and by the Austrian Ambassador. The British Ambassador did not receive it, but sent a message expressing interest in its objects, so far as they were manifestations of Cretan loyalty to the Imperial Government.

A Reuter despatch adds:—The Ambassadors of all the Powers have counselled the members of the Cretan deputation to submit their demands to the Porte, and not to take any illegal action. A Commission, composed of Zohni Pasha, Mahmud Pasha, Ibrahim Bey, and Carathéodori Effendi, will meet to-morrow in order to hear the deputation.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at Rs. 4, Rs. 2 and Re. 1 per Bottle. Anglo-American Drug Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon Road London.

THE FIRST ASCOT RACE-MEETING.

IN a little pamphlet recently published by Mr. G. M. Huges, we are told that the first race ever ridden on Ascot Heath took place on the 11th of August, 1711, in the presence of Queen Anne and a fashionable gathering. But beyond recording the circumstances as it happened to be incidentally mentioned by Dean Swift in a letter to Stella, the author has no more to tell us. Unfortunately, the Racing Calendars do not go back so far as Queen Anne's reign; and as the last published volume of Mr. Hore's "History of Newmarket and the Annals of the Turf" only comes down to the year 1699, it does not embrace the period in which the inaugural races at Ascot took place. But as the "Royal Ascot" has recently been absorbing much attention, the *St. James's Gazette* endeavours to supply these omissions.

It appears that it was originally intended to have two races at Ascot in the month of August, 1711. The first was for a plate of 50 guineas, to be run for on Monday, the 7th; and on the next day the second race, for a plate of 100 guineas given by her Majesty, was to have been run, as appears by the following advertisement:—"These are to give Notice, that Her Majesty's Plate of 100 Guineas will be run for round the new Heat on Ascot Common, near Windsor, on Tuesday, the 7th of August next, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, being no more than six Years old the Grass before, as must be certified under the Hand of the Breeder, carrying 12 Stone, 3 Heats; to be entered the last Day of July at Mr. Hancock's at Fern-Hill, near the Starting-Post. A Plate of 50 Guineas will be run for round the New Heat on Ascot Common near Windsor, on Monday the 6th of August next, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding that has never won the value of £40 in Money or Plate; each Horse, Mare, or Gelding to carry 12 Stone, 3 Heats, and to be entered the Wednesday before they run at the Town Hall of New Windsor, or with the Town Clerk or his Deputy, paying two Guineas, or at the time of Starting paying six Guineas to the said Clerk or Deputy, and the second Horse to have the Entrance Money.—(The *London Gazette*, July 12-14, 1711.)"

It seems that these events, for some reason or other, were postponed from the 6th and 7th to the 11th and 13th of August. The result of the races is now forgotten. The number of horses which competed and the winning animals have not been recorded so far as we can learn. All we know is, that for the Queen's Plate of 100 guineas four horses were entered—namely, Lord Rayleton's Brown Bay, Lord Craven's Grey Horse, Sir William Goring's Brown Bay, and Mrs. Orme's Bay Horse. The Fifty Guinea Plate obtained a better entry—namely, the Duke of St. Alban's chestnut horse Doctor, Mr. Elwell's grey horse Have-at-All, Mr. Smith's grey gelding Teague, Mr. William Hall's bay stone horse Dimple, Mr. John Biddolph's brown bay horse Flint, Mr. Charles May's grey gelding Grey Jack, and Mr. Merrit's iron grey stone-horse Grim. As an accessory to the races, and probably in lieu of the usual cock-fighting, there was to be "back-sword playing for pieces of plate," this entertainment "beginning at eight o'clock in the morning." The above is not a very full account of the proceedings, and compares unfavourably with the precise details of an Ascot race-day of our own times.

There is very little doubt that this was the first race-meeting ever held at Ascot; for we learn from the accounts of Charles, Duke of Somerset, Master of the Horse, that the sum of £558 19*s.* 5*d.* was paid "to sundry workmen employed in making and perfecting the round heat on Ascot Common in the months of July and August, 1711;" and that a carpenter received £15 2*s.* 8*d.* "for setting up posts and other carpenter's work on the said common in the month of September, 1711."

A second race meeting was held at Ascot in September, 1711. Like the preceding one, it comprised two events, and occupied two days to accomplish, as shown in the following advertisement:—"A Plate of 30 Guineas to be run for on Ascot Common, near Windsor, on Monday, the 17th of September instant, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding carrying 10 Stone, that never won in Money or Plate the value of £20; the winning Horse, &c., to be sold for 30 Guineas, the rest of the Horse, &c., that run for this Plate to be sold for 40 Guineaas each. The Horses, &c. to be entered the Thursday before, between the Hours of Ten and Two, at New-Windsor, by the Town-Clerk there. Every Subscriber to pay a Guinea Entrance; and any Horse, Mare, or Gelding (that's qualify'd) may run for this Plate, paying 5 Guineas at the Starting-Post. The second Horse, &c., to have all [the] 30 Guineas. Every one that is not a Subscriber to pay 2 Guineas Entrance. On Tuesday, the 18th of September instant, a Plate of £20 will be run for on Ascot Common, near Windsor, by any Horse, Mare or Gelding carrying 12 Stone, that never won in Plates or Money the value of £20. Each Horse, &c., to be sold for £30, to be entered the Thursday before by the Town-Clerk of New-Windsor, paying 2 Guineas Entrance. Any Horse, &c., (no qualify'd) may run for this Plate, paying 4 Guineas at the Starting-Post.—(The *London Gazette*, Sept. 1-4, 1711.)"

The plate of 30 guineas set down for Monday, the 17th of September, obtained the following entry, namely:—The Duke of Somerset's grey horse Crofts, Mr. Barber's chestnut gelding Speedy Cut, and Mr. Edward's dark-brown gelding Hobby. The plate of £20 run for on the following day secured a like support—namely, Lord Lifford's nutmeg gelding Sharpes, Sir William Wyndham's grey gelding Cricket, Sir Thomas Palmer's bay gelding Lumber, and Mr. Newman's grey gelding Have-a-Care. No accounts of these races have been preserved.

It may be noted that, in those days, as in our own times, there were certain high officers of State associated with racing at Ascot: the Master of the Horse, the Master of the Buckhounds and the Lord Chamberlain. Through the office of the Master of the Horse the Queen's Plates of Guniess 100, £107 10*s*, the guinea being then current for £1 1*s* 6*d*, were distributed; through the Lord Chamberlain the Gold Cups, the gift of the Queen, which usually cost from £125 to £135 each—the warrants authorizing their manufacture in the Jewel Office had to be passed to the Lord Treasurer, who then authorised the execution of the cup; and the Master of the Buckhounds (Sir William Wyndham, abovementioned) probably officiated in like manner to the Earl of Coventry. No Gold Cup was ever given by Queen Anne to be run for at Ascot, although her Majesty usually gave two of these racing trophies to the Newmarket and the Yorkshire Meetings annually. On the other hand, Queen Anne gave plates of 100 guineas (money, in contradiction to cups) at Newmarket, Datchet, Ascot, and the Curragh of Kildare in Ireland, full particulars of which may be seen in the accounts of the Masters of the Horse for the time

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Div'd.	Quotation Rs.
gra Pressing Co ...	100	6 ad-int.	...
gricultural Phosphates ...	100	y 10 p.ct.	34
lipore Coal Co.... ...	100	nil.	120
rakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	.....	Nml
atic Jute Co., Ld. ...	100	nil.	Lqdr.
ally Paper Mills Co. ...	£10	5 p. ct.	145
arnagore Jute Factory ...	£10	nil.	95
ngal Coal Co., Ld. ...	1000	7 p. ct.	150ux
, Baraguda Copper (preferences A shares) ...	£10	.....	10½
o. Deferred B Shares ...	£1	.....	8
ngal Ice Manfg. Co. ...	100	nil.	72
Do. Mills Co., Ld. ...	£100	2½ p.ct.	1,200
Do. Silk Co., Ld. ...	100	y 7 p. ct.	68
Do. Telephone Co. ...	100	3 p. ct.	50
nded Warehouse ...	445	Rs 10 p.sh	270x
rwah Cotton Mills ...	100	3 p. ct.	70
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rton Woollen Mills Co., Ld...	100	5 p. ct.	100
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bra Tannery Co., Ld... ...	100	nil.	100
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Do. do. B	100	4 p. ct.	105
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pringside (Darjeeling) ...	100	6 p. ct.	65
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A CAPTAIN SAVED.

(Hamilton, Ont., Spectator.)

SOME little commotion was occasioned several months ago regarding the experience of a gentleman well known in this city, and at the time the matter was a subject of general conversation. In order to ascertain all the facts bearing upon the matter, a respresentative of this paper was despatched yesterday to interview the gentleman in question with the following result:—

Captain W. H. Nicholls, for seventeen years in Her Majesty's service in India, is a man well advanced in years, who has evidently seen much of the world. Endowed by nature with a strong constitution, he was enabled to endure hardships under which many men would have succumbed. Through all privation and exposure he preserved his constitution unimpaired. A number of years ago, however, he began to feel a strange undermining of his life. He noticed that he had less energy than formerly, that his appetite was uncertain and changing, that he was unaccountably weary at certain times and correspondingly energetic at others; that his head pained him, first in front and then at the base of the brain, and that his heart was unusually irregular in its action. All these troubles he attributed to some passing disorder, and gave them little attention, but they seemed to increase in violence coatinually. To the writer he said:—

"I never for a moment thought these things amounted to anything serious and I gave them little, if any thought; but I felt myself growing weaker all the while and could in no way account for it."

"Did you take no steps to check these symptoms?"

"Very little, if any. I thought they were only temporary in their nature and would soon pass away. But they did not pass away, and kept increasing. Finally, one day, after more than a year had passed, I noticed that my feet and ankles were beginning to swell and that my face under the eyes appeared puffy. This indication increased until my body began to fill with water, and finally swelled to enormous proportions. I was afflicted with acute rheumatic pains and was fearful at times that it would affect my heart. I consulted one of our most prominent physicians and he gave me no hope of ever recovering. He said that I might live several months, but my condition was such that neither myself nor any of my family had the slightest hope of my recovery. In this condition a number of months passed by during which time I had to sit constantly in an easy chair, not being able to lie down, lest I should choke to death. The slight pains I had at first experienced increased to most terrible agonies. My thirst was intense and a good portion of the time I was wholly unconscious. When I did recover my senses I suffered so severely that my cries could be heard for nearly a mile. No one can have any idea of the agony I endured. I was unable to eat or even swallow fluids. My strength entirely deserted me, and I was so exhausted that I prayed day and night for death. The doctors could not relieve me and I was left in a condition to die and that, too, of Bright's disease of the kidney in its most terrible forms. I think I should have died had I not learned of a gentleman who had suffered very much as I had, and I resolved to pursue the same course of treatment which entirely cured him. I accordingly began and at once felt a change for the better going on in my system. In the course of a week the swelling had gone from my abdomen and diminished all over my body and I felt like another man. I continued the treatment, and am happy to say that I was entirely cured through the wonderful almost miraculous power of Warner's Safe Cure, which I consider the most valuable discovery of modern times."

"And you feel apparently well now?"

"Yes, indeed. I am in good health, eat heartily, and both the doctors and my friends are greatly surprised at my remarkable restoration, after I was virtually in the grave. My daughter, who has been terribly troubled with a pain in the back caused by kidney trouble, has also been cured by means of this same great remedy; and my family and myself have constituted ourselves a kind of missionary society for supplying the poor of our neighbourhood with the remedy which has been so invaluable to us."

Ask you Chemist for Warner's Safe Cure. If he does not stock it ask him to order it for you of Messrs Kemp and Co., Ld., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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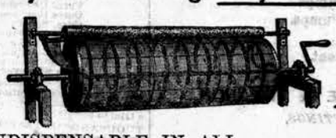

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A Magnificent Popular Work on the Skin, with Engraved Plates, is wrapped about the RESOLVENT. Also, one hundred Testimonials, solemnly sworn to before the British Consul, which repeat this story: I have been a terrible sufferer for years from Diseases of the Skin and Blood; have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humors; have had the best physicians; have spent hundreds of dollars, and got no relief until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which have cured me, and left my skin and blood as pure as a child's. Send address with stamp to either of the wholesale druggists named in the opposite column, for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases."

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, Diuretic, and Aperient, cleanses the Blood and Perspiration of all Impurities and Poisonous Elements, and thus removes the CAUSE. Hence it cures speedily, permanently, and economically.

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Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Prickly Heat, Rashes, Sunburn, and Rough, Chapped, or Greasy Skin.

Cuticura Remedies are the only real Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers free from mercury, arsenic, lead, zinc, or any other mineral or vegetable poison whatsoever. Guaranteed absolutely pure by the Analytical Chemists of the State of Massachusetts.

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THE BECK-REECE PATENT
ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
For the Manufacture of Transparent Block Ice or for all Refrigerating Purposes on the Anhydrous Ammonia Absorption System.

ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF LIQUID AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT 900 UNITS OF HEAT.
ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF ETHER WILL ABSTRACT ONLY 163 UNITS OF HEAT.
MADE BY THIS SYSTEM, AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT NEARLY SIX TIMES AS MUCH HEAT AS ETHER UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS.

NO AIR PUMPS! NO VAPOR PUMPS!! NO BRINE PUMPS!!!

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine will make 10 lbs. of Ice with an expenditure of	One Pound of Coal.
A 20 " " " " 15 lbs. " " "	One Pound of Coal.
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A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine requires a steam engine of 8 horse power.
A 10 " ETHER " " " 30 "

In selecting a Freezing Machine these advantages undeniably point to the great superiority of Anhydrous Ammonia by the BECK-REECE *Patent System over Ether or other Refrigerants.*

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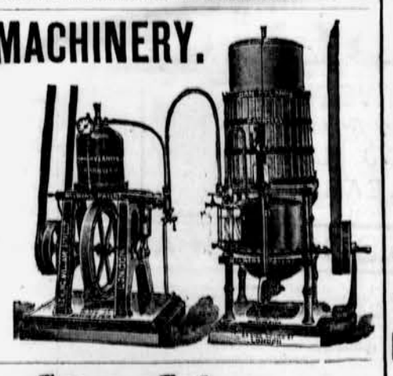

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has been known for nearly 100 years as the best and safest preserver, restorer and beautifier of the human hair: it is warranted free from any hard or mineral ingredients, of which most hair preparers are composed and which ruin the health of the hair. Being purely vegetable, it keeps fresh and unchanged in the hottest climates and has a delicate and fragrant bouquet or aroma; it prevents hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, eradicates scurf or dandruff, and, as an invigorator for both young and old, it has no equal; it also promotes the growth of whiskers and moustaches; it is especially recommended for children as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair, and can also be had in a

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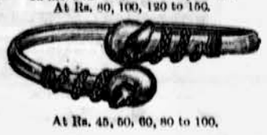

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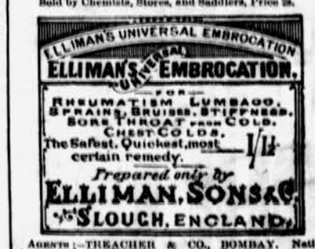
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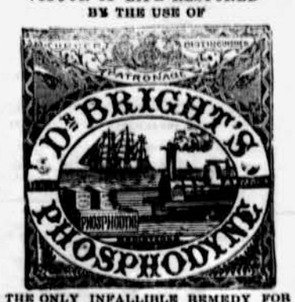

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Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give a trial to test its value.

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